PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,924—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

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SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
B.I.SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	20th Feb.
* CARTHAGE	5196	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7585	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5196	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I.INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	4287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
CARTHAGE	5196	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I.OCEANA	6905	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster on the quarter-deck at 1-15 p.m., in order that the necessary inspection may take place with as little delay as possible.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,313	1st Apl. 1897
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,140	1st Mar. 1897.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 400	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,255	12th Apl.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	3,789	12th March.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VENDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

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S.S. PO.....4th March 1897.

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1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th February, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th February, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bareh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about 24th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

A Steamer about 26th February.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 27th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 17th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	12th Mar. 1897.
MELBOURNE	4695	Duchateau	16th April "

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
The S. S. "YARRA"	Blandin	4,255	11th March 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

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Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

THE Temperley Line Chartered S. S. "RAS ROWA" has arrived from LONDON and NEWPORT and DISCHARGES in the Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice that from the 17th instant till the 17th May next, any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 16th Feb., 1897.

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5, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000	=	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,130,000	=	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; the UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade-Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 89 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN for KHANDALLA, LANOWLEE.—Good BUNGALOW, at Matheran given in exchange for one at Khandalla or Lanowlee from now to 15th June. Apply stating full particulars of Bungalow offered to "Z," care of this Paper.

BICYCLES.—Cheapest Cycle firm. A cushion for Rs. 135. Pneumatic Rs. 175. Various machines in stock. J. Langley and Co., Kalbadevi.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE.—A newly-built Brick Mangalore Tiled BUNGALOW, near Mudigere Kadur District, Mysore, with about 50 acres of LAND, suitable for Fruit-Growing or Coffee Cultivation under Shade. For price and particulars apply Messrs. SMETHAM, BLAND and NOBLE, Solicitors, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Valuable property, at Bangalore, consisting of BUNGALOW with large Outhouses and Stabling with orchard in good order, all in a 7-Acre plot. For price and particulars apply Messrs. SMETHAM, BLAND and NOBLE, Solicitors, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," Nagpore, C.P., 8, Crossland Boilers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager, "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandsmen, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teaaat even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gat Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

TO LET.—NESBIT HALL, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply to MESSRS. MERWANJI JEEJEEBHOY SONS, at the Jubilee Mill's Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED YOUNG MAN, for the Drapery. Must have had London experience. Apply FRANCIS HARRISON, HATHAWAY and Co., Calcutta.

WANTED, SHARES of AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ or TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY. Apply to PENNYWISE, care of National Bank of India, Bombay.

WANTED INSURANCE CLERK, Fire and Marine. Apply stating terms to "No. 33," care of this Paper.

WANTED A SPINNING MASTER thoroughly competent, especially in Mules, for a Mill in Ahmedabad. Apply with testimonials and terms to Messrs. Karamchand Premchand and Co., Ahmedabad."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR Kashmir.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use, Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

COCA WINE—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. Recommended to Sportsmen, Travellers, persons suffering from Nervous Exhaustion and Invalids recovering from any debilitating illness. Per Bottle Rs. 2-4.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

REPAIRED Ice Machines, Telescopes, Binocles, Barometers, Thermometers, Mechanical Works and Toys, and Compasses, Theodolites, and Surveying Instruments.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOOTS and SHOES are made to Order of the best English Leathers at the Fort Leather Works, 6 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Catalogue sent free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwala and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality," "Bombay Gaz tte," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

TOILET SERVICES.—The latest and choicest productions of the British Potteries, such as Mintons, Wedgwood, Doulton, etc. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Marine Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Saturday, the 20th February, at 9-15 p.m.

A. H. DEANE,
Actg. Hony. Secretary.

19th January, 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS in different Technological subjects will be held at the above Institute under the authority of the CITY and GUILDS of LONDON INSTITUTE and are OPEN to CANDIDATES throughout India.

Applications accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5 naming the subjects in which the Candidate seeks to be examined for the current year, must reach the Principal of the above Institute before MONDAY, 8th March.

No Application after that date is admissible.

The dates of holding the Examinations will be notified hereafter, but probably they will be in the 2nd Week of May.

For further Particulars address PRINCIPAL of the Institute, Byculla, Bombay.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

NOW READY—IN IAN CRIMINAL LAW, containing the Indian Penal Code, as amended up to date, and other Indian Acts relating to offences, and also Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council relating to offences triable in India; including the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, as amended by Act IX. of 1891, with forms of charges and notes on evidence illustrated by English and Indian cases, and an Appendix of Acts and Orders relating to criminal matters, by M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; and E.R. RAIKES, M.A., Inner Temple. Seventh Edition, 850 pages, Demy 8vo., full Cloth boards. Price, Rs. 13. Copies to be had of the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Steam Press, Bombay.

URGENT.

RETIRED HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS and PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS who are willing to undertake PLAGUE DUTY in Thana District or to relieve Hospital Assistants deputed on such duty, and retired compounders and others who wish employment as Inspectors, are requested to register their names and qualifications with the Civil Surgeon, Thana.

A. C. LYON,
Collector, Thana.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED MR. HASSUMBHAI RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ, TO SIGN our Firm from this DATE.

NANSEE KHAIRAZ & CO.

Bombay, 10th February, 1897.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 15th March, 1897, for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores (more or less to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1897, to the 31st March, 1899. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

II. Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 22nd February to 13th March 1897, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of Re. one per set of forms.

III. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock Noon on Monday, the 15th March, 1897. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

T. FOWLE, MAJOR, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay, 12th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodgrains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs House.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforce stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass,

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the at Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"North Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (F. R. I. C. S., Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING WORKMEN ALL ORDERS

FOR TAILORING AND SHIRTS, DRESSMAKING, BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

ARE BEING EXECUTED WITH THE USUAL DISPATCH.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

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THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 48 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

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PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE.....	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG.....	
HONGKONG.....	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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COLOMBO.....	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON.....	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI.....	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 percent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for despatching and receiving Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Agent.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class [illegible] ed SINGERS SEWING MACHINES [illegible] seen in every Village in India and is [illegible] India from North to South and East [illegible] in India, Ceylon and Burmah and [illegible] as Singer, the sole manufacturers [illegible] Machines.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,

BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CITY BANK, LIMITED THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	LEALLO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 11-23m., 11-53a. Low water, 5-26m., 5-15a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Siam Forest Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rufford Hall entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 17th February, 1897, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 37 viz., 2½s. 3d. per rupee.

HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, at the Sideshwar Temple, Ghorupdeo Road, commenced yesterday and will last for three days.—The annual fair of Shri Mankeshwar Temple of Shet Hunsraj Karumsi, will take place, to-day, at Visram Baugh, Hunsraj Lane, next to the Byculla Railway overbridge.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Egremont	Newton
Overture	Ivan	Conterno
Gavotte	Doux Yeux	Nevaux
Selection	Mikado	Sullivan
Valse	Letolle Polaire	Waldteufel
Galop	See me Dance	Solomon

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SENT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton charged Patrick Couceey, a Eurasian, with being a vagrant and having no ostensible means of subsistence in Bombay. He was sent down to Bombay from Khandwa by Mr. Walker, the District Magistrate, and on his alighting at the Byculla Station, yesterday morning, he was arrested by Inspector Walton, of the Bombay Police. His Worship declared him a vagrant, and ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Thakordwar Road, respecting the death of a Hindu girl, named Sonderbai, aged eleven years, residing with her parents at that locality. On Sunday evening last, the girl was seated near the fire-place in the house when her clothes caught fire and she was burnt all over her left leg. She was treated at home, but she grew worse and died on the following evening. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Manwarkhan Kalaikhan, having his shop on the ground floor of a house at Nagdavie Street, reported to the police, on Monday morning, that about 7 o'clock on the previous evening he locked his shop and went home. On going to open the shop on the following morning as usual, he noticed the door on the lock lying on the ground and the door open. On entering the shop the complainant discovered a wooden box broken open and Rs. 200 in cash stolen therefrom. On a further examination of the shop fifty silk and velvet shirts, collectively valued at Rs. 100, were found missing from an open cupboard. Complainant's servant, named Mahomed Hoosseinkhan alias Akbarkhan, aged twenty-eight years, who was employed as a tailor in the shop, has since the discovery of the theft disappeared. A pair of shoes belonging to him was found at the door of the shop. The usual police enquiries are in progress.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Before Mr. Phiroz Hoshung Dastur, Third Presidedcy Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Cassum Dewji, Abu Husein Dawood and Alf Mahomed Dawood were brought up on a charge of assaulting Rahimtula Muljiin the evening of 18th October last at Nishanpada. From the evidence it appeared that the assault was committed in consequence of the ill-feeling which existed between complainant and the first accused. Evidence was tendered on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Gillespie, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, and the two men who were working in a betel-shop near the place where the assault took place were examined as witnesses. The accused attempted to prove an *alibi*, but the court was not satisfied on the point. His Worship fined the first accused Rs. 201. or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment, and the second and third accused were fined Rs.100 each or in default to suffer one month's hard labour. The court ordered that Rs. 50 out of the amount of fine, if paid, be given to the complainant as compensation.

DEATH OF MR. VANDRAVANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, a member of the Municipal Corporation, a Justice of the Peace, and a prominent and influential Hindu citizen, which took place, on Monday evening last, at his residence at Mahaluxmee. Mr. Vandravandas was educated in the Elphinstone Institution, where he acquired a good knowledge of English, and subsequently joined his father and a near relative, the late well-known Cullianjee Sewjee, in the business of carting agent to the railway companies. The business proved a most lucrative one, and at the death of his father, Mr. Vandravandas, who inherited a very large fortune, continued to carry on the firm of carting agents, in connection with which he gained the confidence and esteem of successive railway agents. His valuable services were brought to the notice of the Home board, and as a slight recognition of them, Mr. Vandravandas was presented, by order of the board, with a silver ticket, granting him a free pass to travel on all lines of railway during his life-time. The deceased's private charity and public benefactions were many and catholic; and during the last quarter of a century, there was scarcely a subscription list to which he was not a liberal contributor; and no public movement in which he did not take a prominent and active part. In his private life, the deceased gentleman was a genial, good natured and self-sacrificing friend, whose worth and nobility of character were appreciated by all who came in contact with him; and it will be many years before his cheering presence and delightful *bon-homie* can be forgotten in many social circles. Mr. Vandravandas was the agent of the Malabar Spinning Company, chairman of the board of directors of the joint stock companies managed by Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., and a director of several other joint-stock companies, to which he gave the benefit of his long commercial experience and valuable business habits. Although he died on Monday evening, he was cremated yesterday morning, as, according to the custom among Bhansalees, to which caste he belonged, no cremation takes place after sunset, the idea being that the sun is a beneficent and life-giving agent. Out of respect to his memory, the offices of Messrs Thackersey Mooljee and Co., of Messrs. Mooljee Jetha and Co., &c., were closed yesterday; and the mills and mill offices, of which he was the chairman of the board of directors, namely the Hindustan, the Western India, the Indian Manufacturing, the Hongkong, the Wudwan, the Sonderdas, and others, were closed for the day. Many hundreds of mill-hands followed the funeral procession to the burning-ground. Mr. Vandravandas leaves behind him a large family; and his eldest son, Mr. Ranchordas, has already entered public life and has been looking after his father's business. Many friends and relatives paid visits of condolence and sympathy to the deceased's family, at his Mahaluxmee bungalow, yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF FEBRUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Sirsa, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Bellary and Trichinopoly, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Reading are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong at Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch and Bangalore, and 10 at Ghadechi. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola, and the minimum in very large excess at Madras, Bellary, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Sholapur, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Bellary and Guddapah, and the lowest 44·2 at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Cochin, Calicut, Ratnagiri, Raipur and Jubulpore. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Madras and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Trichinopoly and Colombo. Pressure is abnormally very low all over the country lying to the south of Latitude 22°, more particularly at Mangalore and Trichinopoly, and the weather to the south of Latitude 16° and on and off the Malabar Coast is unsettled, and local showers are likely.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN Bengal, this week, the number of people on relief-works is 247,000; and the number receiving gratuitous relief is 101,000.

A REPORT on the prospects of traffic for the proposed line of railway form Hughly to Cutwa has been called for from the Commissioner of Burdwan.

IT is notified that the bringing or taking by sea or land into the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa, variety Indica*) is prohibited.

A WAZIRI badmash was shot in the bazar at Datta Khel, Tochi Valley, by a sentry on Monday night. The latter saw several thieves prowling about the bazar, and receiving no response to his repeated challenge let fly, killing one on the spot, and putting the rest to flight. The civil authorities are making enquiries.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution prescribing revised rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Saving Banks, notifies that for rule 42, clause (*a*), as altered by the Resolution of the 4th May, 1896), the following shall be substituted :—(*a*) Government servants, servants of Railway Companies, of local authorities, and of Courts of Wards who are required by their employers to deposit security, and contractors who are required by the Government or local authorities to deposit security may be allowed separate accounts for the security deposits only.

WHEN the last mail left home much interest was aroused there in the announcement of an event which will soon deprive little Prince Albert, second son of the Duke and Duchess of York, of his present position of importance in the royal nursery at York House. Should the expected new comer, says the "Ladies' Pictorial" be a princess, it is predicted that she will bear the name of her Imperial great-grandmother, a name moreover, which, about the time indicated, will be "resounding from shore to shore and sea to sea" with joyous acclamation throughout Britain and Greater Britian. Naturally enough special interest will be felt in the coming stranger, and if she shall chance to be a Princess, Her Royal Highness will be known for all time as the "Commemoration" baby, who, as Princess Victoria of York, will carry forward to generations to come the memory of the great national celebration of the longest reign in the annals of English history—the reign of the Queen of England and Empress of India.

COCAINE inebriety is the latest form of evil which our medical mentors are warning us against. In many parts of the world it is, according to the "British Medical Journal," largely on the increase. The greatest number of victims is to be found amongst society women and amougst women who have adopted literature as a profession; and a considerable proportion of chronic cocainists have fallen under the dominion of the drug from a desire to stimulate their powers of imagination. Others have acquired that habit quite innocently from taking coca wines fortified with salts of the alkaloid in solution. It is stated that at Manchester, Kentuky, the cocaine habit has recently assumed the proportions of a veritable epidemic and that thousands of people are suffering from it. The symptoms experienced by the victims of the cocaine habit are illusions of sight and hearing, neuro-muscular irritability, and localised anæsthesia. After a time insomnia supervenes, and the patient displays a curious hesitancy and an inability to arrive at a decision on even the most trivial matter. In Paris the use of the hypodermic syringe both for the administration of cocaine and morphine is extremely common, and there are establishments to which ladies of fashion resort periodically in order to have the accustomed stimulant administered. In England, it seems, pharmaceutical chemists are fully alive to the danger, and that, as a rule, they decline to supply preparations of cocaine without a prescription. This is a wise precaution, and our contemporary thinks that stringent measures should be taken to stamp out an evil which, if once established, is difficult to eradicate.

THE papers, in recording the forms of worship and sacrifice in vogue at Benin, have only mentioned the more common methods—by hanging or crucifixion. There is however (a correspondent writes us) a much more fiendish ceremony which is used to propitiate the river god or "Chuku-omirri," and is carried out reablarly every year :—On the day appointed the inhabitants from the surrounding villages assemble in the market place at Pinebah in front of the juju house, and the victims, ften in number, are brought before them. These are chosen from they youngest and most comely maidens in the country. Amid dancing, singing, beating of tomtoms, and blowing of horns, the priests seize their victims one by one and deliberately break every bone in their limbs and dislocate their wrists and ankles, fingers and toes. In this piteous state they are carried down to the river, and buried up to their necks in the sand, and there left till either the rising water or the friendly alligator put an end to their misery." Cannibalism is not yet by any means stamped out in and around Benin and Forcados. Even the most civilised tribes almost invariably go back again to it in times of war. "It was my misfortune on one occasion," adds the correspondent, "to arrive at a station on the Forcados River just an hour after the savages of Patani had destroyed the station there. The agent in charge was the only being left, and he was lying headless on the ground with his hands and feet scattered around him. We buried him where he fell, and in consequence of grave rumours hurried away to protect our next station. That night the Patanis dug the body up and divided it into two parts. Half of it they ate, and the remainder they burnt on the guardship they had previously looted. They then tried to cut the cables, but failed, so they lit a fire in the chain-locker, and offered up the remaining half of their victim on the fire to their 'juju.' The hulk has never been seen from that day to this." As a proof of the tremendous and widespread influence which Chuku or the native 'juju' has over the savage mind, it is curious to note that when executions take place the executioner is nearly always the nearest relation, generally a son or brother, and until this barbarous religion is utterly stamped out the savage will never be civilised, much less converted. The spies of Chuku are in every house, and retribution is swift and sure for any lack of faith. The savage therefore only laughs at the idea of waiting for punishment in another world; his notions on that subject being very hazy.

THE question is often asked, Why is it that a person who is lost, whether it be in a dense wood or on a prairie, invariably moves in a circle, and always to the right? No satisfactory answer has ever been given for this well-known peculiarity under the circumstances mentioned. Some physiologists, anatomists, and speculative philosophers claim that the left leg in the human species is slightly longer than the right, and so takes longer steps, thus causing a motion to the right which in time completes a circle, if the mind is so bewildered that it has no fixed objective point in view. Perhaps the real answer to this queer question lies in the fact that most persons use their right hands in preference to the left, and are accustomed to passing objects on their right-hand side, and so, unconsciously, keep edging off to the right. On a prairie, however, where there is nothing in the way of obstacles worthy of mention, this cause or reason for walking in a "right-handed" circle would hardly hold good. Does any reader know, adds the *Saint Louis Republic*, whether it is a fact or not that left-handed persons who are lost make the circle in an opposite direction to that made by a right-handed person.

FURTHER obstacles to ratification of the treaty have arisen, owing to the announcement by the Nicaraguan Government that the Nicaragua Canal Company has forfeited its rights in Nicaragua and will not be recognised by the Government. Senator Morgan, who is promoting a bill to guarantee 100,000,000dl. of 3 per cent. bonds for the company attributes this action of Nicaragua to unfriendly interference by Great Britain, and opposes the ratification of the treaty.

THE AKULKOT SUCCESSION.

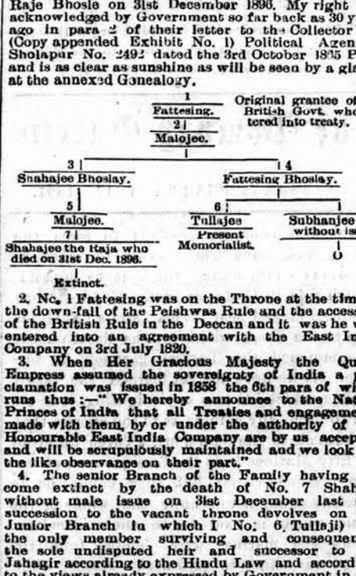
THE following correspondence is sent to us for publication :—

Tulaji Raje, the sole surviving member of the Ruling Family of the Raja of Akulkot, prays that his just right to succeed to the Akulkot Throne which has become vacant by the death of Shahaje Raje without male issue be conceded to.

To The Right Honourable, The Governor in Council, Bombay.

The humble Memorial of Tulaji Futesing Raje Bhosle of Akulkot now residing at Poona, Peth Kusba.

Most Respectfully Sheweth,—I respectfully beg to inform Your Excellency that I am the sole successor to the throne of the Akulkot State which has fallen vacant by the untimely death of my nephew Shahaji Raje Bhosle on 31st December 1896. My right was acknowledged by Government so far back as 30 years ago in para 2 of their letter to the Collector and (Copy appended Exhibit No. 1) Political Agent of Sholapur No. 2492 dated the 3rd October 1895 P. D. and is as clear as sunshine as will be seen by a glance at the annexed Genealogy.



2. No. 1 Fattesing was on the Throne at the time of the down-fall of the Peishwas Rule and the accession of the British Rule in the Deccan and it was he who entered into an agreement with the East India Company on 3rd July 1820.

3. When Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress assumed the sovereignty of India a proclamation was issued in 1858 the 6th para of which runs thus :—"We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all Treaties and engagements made with them, by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by us accepted and will be scrupulously maintained and we look for the like observance on their part."

4. The senior Branch of the Family having become extinct by the death of No. 7 Shahaji without male issue on 31st December last the succession to the vacant throne devolves on the Junior Branch in which I No. 6, Tullaji) am the only member surviving and consequently the sole undisputed heir and successor to the Jahagir according to the Hindu Law and according to the views already expressed by Government in the 2nd para of their letter (No. 2492 dated 3rd October 1895 P. D.) to the Political Agent Sholapur. Such being the case the Rani of my deceased nephew has under ill advice imbibed an idea of ignoring my just right and of obtaining from your Excellency permission to adopt a son on the ground that the adoption Sunnud was issued in 1863 in the name of No. 5 Maloji because he was then on the Throne. The adoption Sunnud does not authorize adoption when there are natural born heirs of the Original Grantee. It distinctly states that on failure of natural heirs the British Government will recognize adoption by the Ruling Chief himself. They have ruled recently that an adoption by a widow is not permissible. Consequently the Rani of my deceased nephew can never succeed in her designs. I can cite a vivid precedent in support of my statement. Khande Rao Gaikwar Maharaj of Baroda in whose name the adoption Sunnud was given in 1863 died without male issue in 1873 and was succeeded by his younger Brother Mulhar Row. The Rani of Khande Row was not allowed to adopt a Son because a natural born heir was in existence. It was only after Mulhar Row's dethronement that the Rani of Khande Row Maharaj was allowed to adopt because there was no other natural heir.

5. In 1839 when Muharaj Pratapsing alias Bowa Saheb Muharaj of Satara was dethroned his younger brother Appa Saheb Muharaj succeeded him.

6. Last year when Vinchurkar died without male issue his Uncle Nana Saheb succeeded to his nephew's Sarinjam.

In like manner so long as, I a natural born heir of the Ruling Branch of the Family am living no adoption can be allowed.

7 There is another Branch of the Akulkot Family at Kurla in the Satara Collectorate but its connection with the Ruling Branch was severed in 1811, during the time of the late Native Government and the same was confirmed by the British Government by article 7 of the Treaty. Such however has not been the case with me. I am still undivided in interest and was until lately applying for a division of the State although Government did not allow it on the ground that Surinjams were indivisible.

8 In short from the facts above stated your Excellency will perceive that I am the sole rightful successor to the vacant throne at Akulkot and I therefore respectfully beg that your Excellency will be pleased to allow me to ascend it and thus confer on me a boon for which I shall ever be grateful.

Your Memorialist as in duty bound I shall ever pray.

(Sd) TULAJI RAGE BHOLE, Sousthan Akulkot.
Poona 12 January, 1897.

No. 2492 OF 1895.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to The Acting Sub-Collector and Political Agent, Sholapore, Dated 3rd October 1895.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4994 dated the 23rd ultimo, reporting on the petitions of Toolajee and Shobonjee Rajay Bhosley, and stating what provision, in your opinion, the Raja of Akalkote should be called on to make for the maintenance of these young men while prosecuting their studies at Poona.

2. In reply, His Excellency the Governor in Council desires me to request that, as this is a case calling for the interference of Government for the benefit both of the future Chief and of the State you will distinctly inform the Raja that Government insist on these lads (who are the heirs presumptive to the Samsthan) having the opportunities of a good education, which their mother desires them to have, and His Excellency in Council is of opinion that Rupees 500 a month is not an unreasonable amount for this purpose. The Raja should therefore at once make arrangements for this sum being paid to the young men monthly.

3. As it will be impossible for the education of these lads to be attended to if it is liable to interruption from want of funds, the Governor in Council desires that you will instruct the Raja to pay this money punctually into your treasury.

The allowance should be regularly remitted to the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, who has been requested to take the young men under his care, and to provide for their education.—I have, &c.,

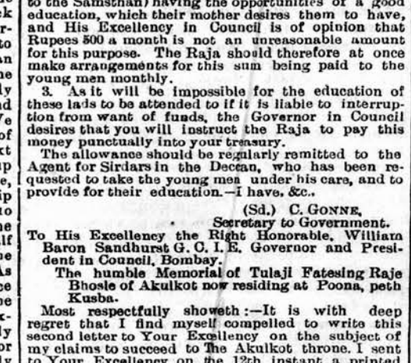
(Sd.) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable, William Baron Sandhurst G. C. I. E. Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The humble Memorial of Tulaji Fatesing Raje Bhosle of Akulkot now residing at Poona, peth Kusba.

Most respectfully showeth :—It is with deep regret that I find myself compelled to write this second letter to Your Excellency on the subject of my claims to succeed to The Akulkot throne. I sent to Your Excellency on the 12th instant a printed Memorial through the Acting Political Agent Sholapur Mr Weir, showing in the clearest manner possible, that I alone am the sole surviving successor but what has taken place consequent thereon is not known. It being difficult in the Political Department to come to a positive information I called on Mr Morrison, the present Political Agent and from the conversation I had back with him and from what Miss Moore is giving out at Akulkot, I gather that Mr. Weir has made an unfavourable report about me and recommended the granting of permission to the Rani of the deceased Raja to adopt a son. This recommendation if true is manifestly unjust unprecidented and in direct violation of the pledge given in the treaty entered into in 1820 between my great grand father Futesing and the British Government as will be seen from the following particulars.

2. The twelfth article of the treaty runs thus :—Your Jahagirdar be continued without any interruption from His Highness's Government. On this point the British Government is your guarantee. I am the great grandson in natural male lineal descent of the Raja to whom the above pledge was given: To make this point clear I give the following Genealogy :—



Genealogy will show that I am the ... of the Royal family which ... and therefore it is binding on ... ment of their pledge to allow me ... ant throne instead of selecting ... Royal family for adoption as ... of the deceased Raja.

... by Lord Canning dated 11th ... as printed in my first Memorial.) ... adoption is to be permitted on ... heirs only and the same principle ... case of the Maharaja of Baroda

and other native states as stated in paras 4, 5 and 6 of my first Memorial, copy of which is hereto attached.

5. The adoption Sanad given to the Raja of Akulkot does not contain the name of any particular prince (vide page 129 Aitchieson's Treaties Volume VII Revised Edition). It clearly dictates that no adoption is to be permitted when there is a natural heir existing. The simple incident, that at the time the Sanad was given, No. 5 in the Genealogy was on the Throne, does not bar my claims, or release Government from their pledge. This is proved by the fact that while the Sanad was given in 1862, I was declared three years after in 1865 the future heir to the Akulkot throne by Your Excellency's Government (vide Mr. Gonne, the Political Secretary's letter No. 2492 dated the 3rd October 1895, P. D. Copy attached). It was on this very account that Government kept me at Poona, gave me good education and directed the Agent for Sardars to take care of me.

6. Mistake is made in comparing my case with that of the Kurla Branch of the Akulkot family, which gave a deed of release and separated long before the accession of the British Government and therefore Article VII of the Treaty sanctions that separation. But that is not applicable to me. I do not belong to the sparated family. But I am the natural born heir of the Ruling family which obtained the promise of the British Government for a continuation of the Jahagir.

Further I am undivided in interest and in consideration of my request to have a division of the Jahagir made, not having been granted, I have been allowed to Indent on the State treasury for incidental expenses such as my own marriage Rs. 10,000 and my daughter's marriage Rs. 10,000 and so on. Similar indulgence is not allowed to the Kurla Branch because it is divided in interest while I am not. And therefore any comparison of mine with the Kurla Branch erroneous is.

7. In short, although the Acting Political Agent has misinterpreted the Sanad and my position and failed to realise the pledge given by the British Government I humbly trust that Your Excellency will not do the same but grant me my just claim and thereby keep up Your Excellency's wide fame for justice.—Your Excellency's Memorialist as in duty bound shall ever pray,

Sd. TULAJI RAJE BHOSLE, Sousthan Akulkot.
Poona, 29th January, 1897.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A BRAVE WOMAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. ATMARAM KASHINATH.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastoor, fourth Presidency Magistrate, who, in November last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt with a dangerous weapon, and fined him Rs. 200, with the alternative of rigorous imprisonment for three months. Mr. D.N. Bahadurjee with Mr. G. H. Mehta, appeared for the accused.

The compliant, Mathura, woman, had gone to the rear of the house one night, and as she returned, she saw a struggle between her husband and the accused, a tenant in her house. The accused was seated on the chest of her husband. She interfered and rescued her husband. As he was bleeding, he went to call a policeman. The accused tried to run away. The bathroom had to seize him. He then struck her on her head with something, inflicting an incised wound. It being dark, she could not see what it was. She bled profusely, but did not let go the accused. A policeman came in the meanwhile, and the accused was arrested. Mathura was taken to hospital, where her wounds were dressed. The accused stated that she fell from the ladder on a corrugated iron sheet and cut her head. The magistrate thought that the story about the fall was a got up one, and the accused was convicted and sentenced.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, reduced the fine to Rs. 50, and directed that the balance of the fine, paid by the accused, be refunded to him.

FORGED TOLL TICKETS.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMAJI SHAVAJI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D Fry, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in November last, convicted the accused of being in possession of forged toll tickets knowing them to be forged, and of using such tickets as genuine; and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently.

The accused, and four others who were acquitted, carried on a system of fraud on toll tickets. The second accused, who was acquitted, was employed in the Public Works Department in the Panch Mahal in 1895, and after he was discharged from his temporary post, he planned a system of fraud and got a large number of toll tickets printed in Bombay. In one press he got 54,000 tickets, of the value of Rs. 7,125, printed, and also got, a seal or rubber stamp manufactured at a company's shop in Bombay, to make stamp impressions on the tickets. He managed also to induce some of the darkoons of the Public Works in the Panch Mahals to join with him in the business The plan was brought into force in some 'nakas' and the second accused tried to turn all the nakas to his advantage. The news reached the ears of some higher subordinates in the Public Works Department and finally the sub-engineer. In April an inspector was sent to a naka, and he found ten tickets to be of a different kind of printing on paper of a different quality. He questioned the present accused as to the difference, and the latter replied that there was no difference. While the discussion was going on, there turned up an overseer and a sub-overseer, who on the information they received, ordered a search to be instituted. A bundle of papers, folded round, was found concealed behind some palm-leaves within a but close by a box, in which the money and papers of the "naka" were kept. The bundle was found to contain twelve sheets of papers each containing forty tickets. These 480 tickets appeared to be of the same sort as the ten which were at first suspected. The police were called in, and the accused was immediately taken before a second class magistrate, before whom he made a full confession of his guilt. He mentioned the names of his accomplices as those who induced him to use the forged tickets. The printing of the tickets tallied exactly with the proof sheet in the press, where they were got printed; and this was proved by the evidence of the manager of the Bombay City Press. That the present accused issued the forged tickets was proved by the evidence of certain canemen. The Joint Sessions Judge convicted the first accused and sentenced him as above stated, the other four persons being acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction, but altred the sentences to consecutive ones of nine months for each offence.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Gold Medal—C P O Maxwell, Calcutta; Silver Medal—Maj Rickie, Sibi; Bronze Medal—Serjt Maj Scott, Dharwar.

Bengal Presidency, Silver Medal—Corpl Kirby, Kotri; Hyderabad, Silver Medal—Sirdar Dorabjee Padumjee, Poona; Southern India, Silver Medal—Col Tickner, Kotri; Bombay Presidency, Silver Medal—Serjt Paxton, Allahabad; Indian Volunteer Silver Medal—Corpl Farrell, Calcutta.

Match I—1st Colonel Tickner, Kotri; 2nd, Corporal Farrell, Calcutta; 3rd, C P O Maxwell, Calcutta; 4th, Sergeant Galbreath, Sukkur.

Match II—1st, Captain Wright, Dharwar; 2nd, C P O Maxwell Calcutta; 3rd, Volunteer Wood, Dharwar; 4th, Sergeant Moor, Belgaum.

Match III—1st, Sergeant Major Scott, Dharwar; 2nd, Havildar Munsukha, Benares; 3rd, Naik Tukaram, Benares; 4th, C P O Maxwell, Calcutta.

Match IV—1st, Captain Scott, Pachmarhi; 2nd, C P O Maxwell, Calcutta; 3rd, Major Sir R Colleton, Bt Pachmarhi; 4th, Corporal Kirby, Kotri.

Match V—1st, Major Rickie, Sibi; 2nd, Sergeant Clarke, Belgaum; 3rd, Colonel Tickner, Kotri; 4th, Captain Scott, Pachmarhi.

Match VI—1st, Sirdar Dorabjee Padumjee, Poona; 2nd, Sergeant Major McDonnell, Shwebo; 3rd, Major Rickie, Sibi; 4th, Volunteer D'Cruze, Sukkur.

Match VII—1st, Captain Wright, Dharwar; 2nd, Naik Sitaram, Benares; 3rd, Corporal Kirby, Kotri; 4th, Volunteer Wood, Dharwar.

Match VIII—1st, Colonel Tickner, Kotri; 2nd, Subhedar Narayanswamy, Belgaum; 3rd, Sergeant Evans, Belgaum; 4th, Sergeant Major Scott, Dharwar.

Match IX—1st, Major Rickie, Sibi; 2nd, Corporal Kirby, Kotri; 3rd, Sergeant Paxton, Allahabad; 4th, Corporal Farrell Calcutta.

Match X—1st Volunteer Ellison, Sibi; 2nd, C P O Maxwell, Calcutta; 3rd, Corporal Little, Shwebo; 4th, Sergeant Major Scott, Dharwar.

Match XI—1st, Major Sir R Colleton, Bt Pachmarhi; 2nd, Sergeant Clarke, Sibi; 3rd, Captain Scott, Pachmarhi; 4th, Volunteer Ellison, Sibi.

Match XII—1st, Mrs De'Lotheniere, Bangalore; 2nd, Miss Ross Thompson, Bangalore; 3rd, Mrs Cecil Gray, Bombay; 4th, Mrs Finch, Meiktila; 5th, Mrs Mercer, Poona.

Match XIII—1st, Sergeant Selman, Belgaum; 2nd, Sergeant Evans, Belgaum.

THE General Officer Commanding, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed to Thana to take the annual inspection of the detachment of the 22nd Bombay Infantry there, leaving Victoria Terminus by the 8 a.m. (Railway time) train on the 26th instant, arriving at Thana at 8-59 a.m., returning to Bombay on the same day, leaving by the 10-30 a.m. (Railway time, train and arriving at Victoria Terminus at 11-15 a.m. Railway time) train.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fagrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Fat London Road, London, England.

THE FAMINE.

THE WEEK'S WEATHER AND CROPS.

THE weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops is published in the *Gazette of India* as under :—

MADRAS.

For week ending 6th February.—No rain except a few small showers in Ganjam. The water-supply continues adequate in the Carnatic and Southern Districts, but is diminishing elsewhere; and in places in the Deccan and Circars scarcity of drinking water is already felt. Cultivation is confined to areas under irrigation now, chiefly from wells, except under larger irrigation works. The standing crops in the Carnatic, Central, West Coast and the Southern Districts are generally thriving; in these parts the harvest is proceeding with fair outturn; in the Deccan and the Circars such standing crops as there are, except those under large irrigation works and wells, are either bad or lost. The scanty harvests of the early crop are rapidly approaching completion. Pasture is sufficient in the southern half of the Presidency, elsewhere it is scarce or wanting. Fodder is abundant nowhere and very dear in parts of the Deccan and the Circars; cattle except in the latter areas have not yet suffered much. Prices have generally risen slightly except in the districts in the extreme south. The numbers on relief work are—36,291; gratuitously relieved 2,915; weavers 7,732; total 46,938 in the Deccan against revised figure 40,610 for last week. A test work has been opened in Ganjam with 1,098 workers, and 127 persons are also gratuitously relieved in that district. Total number in receipt of relief 48,163. The price by which wages are regulated averages—Kurnool 15, Bellary and Anantapur 14, and Cuddapah 17 seers per rupee.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 10th February.—Rain in Sind except Karachi. Standing crops have been damaged by frost slightly in two talukas of Hyderabad, otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat but are indifferent elsewhere. The crops recently sown have withered or are withering in Nasik, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Dharwar. Autumn harvesting has been completed except in Khandesh and Dharwar. Reaping of later crops has commenced in Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar and Baroda. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Karnatak, and in parts of Karachi and Baroda. The grain-supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton-picking continues in Broach, Sura, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Dharwar; healthy elsewhere except in parts of Sind, Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Shikarpur, Broach, Surat Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona and Bijapur; falling in Upper Sind frontier, and in parts of Surat and Poona, and are stationary in Panch Mahals and parts of Broach, Surat, Poona and Bijapur. The prices of staple food grains in the affected districts are :—Dharwar 14, Belgaum 11 1-2, Sholapur 11, Bijapur 10 3-4, Poona 10 1-4, Ahmednagar 10, Nasik and Satara 9 3-4, Khandesh and Kolaba 8 3-4seers per rupee. The average daily number on relief works, including non-working children, are :—Bijapur 79,669, Sholapur 86,311, Ahmednagar 75,153, Poona 22,879, Nasik 30,531, Satara 23,035, Khandesh 37,043, Belgaum 2,531. Total 348,402, of which 244,845 are relief workers and 103,557 non-working children. The numbers on two test works in Belgaum are 137, besides 43 non-working children. The number on gratuitous relief are :—Bijapur 5,514, Sholapur 4,784, Ahmednagar 353, Poona 1,974, Belgaum 3,47, Nasik 93, and Satara 11. Total number in receipt of relief 361,098.

BENGAL.

For week ending the 8th February.—Scattered showers of rain fell in parts of the Burdwan Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and also in Hazaribagunge and Noakhali, and did good to the standing crops. In Lohardaga and Palamau there was hail, which did some slight damage in the latter district. Prospects of the spring crops continue favourable in Bihar, but in all other parts (save in portions of North Bengal and Chota Nagpur) they are generally very poor. The poppy crop promises well in Bihar, but in Patna it has slightly suffered from the late unsettled weather. Spring rice is doing well, but waste rain in some districts. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute has begun in some districts. Prices show but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 8 1-4 to 11 seers, Patna (common rice) 10 1-2 seers, Shahabad 10 1-2 seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 2 chittacks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 2 chittacks, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 1-2 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9½ seers, and (*makai*) 11 seers. These prices show a slight tendency to fall in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 6th February, were: Relief works—Nadia 6,384 (men 3,338, women 750, children 2,226); Khulna 355 (men 271, women *nil*, children 84); Rajshahi 548 (men 520, women 6, children 16); Patna 184 (men 104, women 72, children 8); Shahabad 1,255 (men 40, women 1,548, children 667); Saran 14,186 (men 3,925, women 5,092, children 4,169); Champaran 100,501 (men 42,759, women 37,063, children 20,079); Muzaffarpur 19,741; Darbhanga 1:2,276 (men 59,011, women 45,488, children 17,777). Total 265,347against 263,119in the previous week. Gratuitous relief—(including dependants)—Nadia 1,073 (men 375, women 543, children 155); Khulna 40 (men 8, women 21, children 11); Patna 125 (men 35, women 50, children 40); Shahabad 833 (men 192, women 287, children 354); Saran 14,080 (men 2,791, women 8,913, children 2,970); Champaran 15,832(men 3,083, women 6,411, children 6,340); Muzaffarpur 2,041 (men 521, women 690, children 830); Darbhanga 66,496 (men 12,813, women 33,338, children 20,340). Total 101,220 against 75,691 in the previous week. Totalin rece

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Great Eastern Mills, Chinchpogly, by order of the Agent of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Hasanali Mahomedali—

2 second-hand intermediate frames.
6 second-hand roving frames.
1 second-hand flyer throstle.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Berkely Place, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging lamps, China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, carpets, pictures, &c., the propert of G. LITTLE, Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will be sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of chairs, tables, clothes baskets, large bath tubs, commodes, chamber pots, bidets, sideboard, large fans, lamps, screens, water-filters, ice machine, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong-built victoria, in very good order, with a bay Arab horse, and a set of brass-mounted harness.
1 C B grey Arab pony, 13-2, quiet in harness, very good hack.
1 bay waler gelding, 15-3, 7 years old, broken to saddle and harness, very showy.

BONA FIDE SALE,

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Observatory, teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, easy chairs, table and hanging lamps, writing tables, pictures, clocks, almirahs, bagatelle table, game boxes, flower pots, fibers, matting, etc., etc., the property of the soldiers, Connaught Lines.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, as follows :—

A remaining stock of silk ribbons, silk gloves, bonnet's, buttons, stays, flowers, feathers, one show case and one large show cupboard lately sold at the premises of Miss Watson.

Furniture, consisting of sofa, chairs, cloth press, round, dressing and washing tables.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Essabhoy Kaiurbhoy—

12323-37—6 bales and 40 reams tissue papers.
14544—19 bales and 40 reams tissue papers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OONDRIA STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m. by order of the mortgagee, Mariambibi, daughter of Shaikh Mahomed Yakoobji and wife of Ebrahim Saheb Walway, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Asiabi, wife of Shaik Ally bin Shaik Hoosain, and mother and guardian of Mahomed Hoosain, bin Shaik Ally, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at New Town, on the western side of Oondria Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1357, new No. 8517, old Survey No. 2 83 and new Survey No. 3964, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment for city under No. 33, then under No. 31, and now under Street Nos. 121, 123, and E Ward No. 291, containing by admeasurement 74 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by a passage, on the west by Oondria Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Ramjee Bunsalee, and on the south by the house of Shaik Edroos bin Shaik Hoosein

Terms of sale—A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ebrahim Abdoolally Moochhalla, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Vora Kaderbhoy Kareemjee, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty grounds with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the New Elphinstone Road, Parel, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and containing by admeasurement 14269 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by a piece of batty land belonging to Hurry Babaji, on or towards the south by the public road called the New Elphinstone Road, on or towards the east by the property of Rustomjee Nanabhoy and partly by the ground of the said Naroo Babaji and Harry Babaji, and on or towards the west by a piece of batty land of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthaky, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 573, 364, and 535, and new No. 12 83 and new Survey No. 2,837, and the said messuage, tenement thereon is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the mortgagor's solicitors, Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, at Medows Street or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th February, 1897. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE ICE FACTORY NEAR BABOOLA TANK.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties, in one or more lots, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m., by order of the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Merwanjee Cowasjee Motaiha, the purchaser of the said premises at an auction held on the 13th day of August, 1896, and who has made default in payment of the purchase money in pursuance of and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the conditions of sale, dated the 13th day of August, 1896.

MACHINERY.

Firstly.—Three ammonia ice machines, complete with all their appliances, engines, boilers, donkeys, pumps, ice-boxes, cranes, mechanical tools, &c.

LEASEHOLD PREMISES.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon with the compound thereto belonging, situate on the south side of the Baboola Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,400 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 151, and bounded on the east by the said Baboola Tank, on the west by the Coach Factory of J. A. B. DeSouza and Sons, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Bapoo Sahib and Bapoo Meera Jittaker, subject to the rents and conditions contained in an indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of November, 1892, and made between Ismail Beg Mahomed of the one part and Ardeshir Cooverjee of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs, Wadia and Ghandy, at their office No. 11, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned at their office in Medows and Forbes Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 17th February, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT COLABA.
G. I. P. RAILWAY DEPOT.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., on account of the concerned, invoice No. 14 of 28-1-97, from Raichore to Colaba.

35 bales of damaged cotton by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th February, 1897.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Packing and Postage extra,

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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR desires to MEET the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the Town and Island of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, in the COUNCIL ROOM at the SECRETARIAT, at 4 o'clock.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

16th February, 1897.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

A DROP of 9-16th. per cent. took place in the price of the English funds yesterday at 112, owing, probably, to political uneasiness ; and French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 102, with Paris Exchange on London rather higher, at fcs. 25·19. Indian Sterling Loan was also ¼ per cent. lower, at 117. The price of Bar Silver in London declined 1-8d. yesterday, say to 29 5-8d. per oz. ; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 64 5-8 cents per lb., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·87 dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee. Securties were 1-16th lower in London at £62 9-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 29-32d. per rupee.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals firm ; Sales 10,000 bales inclusive of 100 East Indians ; Imports 2,000 bales. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 3 25 32d. ; but Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 49-64d. for February deliveries, and 3 51-64d. for June-July. Surats were unchanged in value ; but Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-16d. lower, at 4½d. per lb.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday in New York was unchanged at 7 cents per lb. ; but Futures for May were 14 points higher, at 6·87 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales ; and the total arrivals to date this season compare as follows with the figures for the same period in the two preceding years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	16,000	22,000	11,000
Two days' do.	16,000	40,000	20,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893	5,707,000	4,214,000	6,459,000

COTTON.—We have heard of but little enquiry for this staple in any direction to-day, and the feeling has been quiet, with prices generally quoted as before.

SEEDS and WHEAT, in the continued absence of dealers and brokers from the markets, remain in the same dull state, with very little business reported for export, and prices nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,050 bales.
Wheat	7,020 cwts.
Rapeseed	1,543 "
Gingellysseed	5,265 "
Rice	4,050 "

FREIGHTS remain quiet. About 1,000 tons were booked yesterday for Apollo (s) for Trieste-Venice, at 10s. per ton for Seeds, and 13s. for Cotton ; and, to-day, some more cargo was booked at 11s. and 15s. per ton, respectively. We quote Cotton to Liverpool at 12s. 6d ; and to Antwerp at 12s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet and irregular at 1s. 3 3-32 to 1s. 3 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3⅛d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were placed early in the day at the above rate, and on the receipt of firmer news from Calcutta, rates here hardened, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Wire Transfer and Demand became available, at which there was but little enquiry, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-16d.	per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 ⅛d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·61	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening this morning 3½ per Cents for cash were quoted at par, and for the March Account at 100¼ ; but rates afterwards declined to 99¾ and 100¼, respectively. Threes being quoted at 96½, nominal, with no business to speak of reported.

SHARES are still unquotable except nominally, the Bazaar being still closed on account of the pestilence.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th February 1897.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-45 a.m. The Proficiency class will meet at the same time and place.
2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Saturday next. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30, 4-15, and 5-30 p.m. Dress :—Drill order, Carbines only.
3. It is notified for information that the following dates have been fixed for the annual competitions :—
(1) Gatacre Cup.—Saturday, March 20th, at 7 a.m., at Mahaluxmi Fort. 5 rounds will be fired from 10-inch R. M. L. Guns by each Company, the Judge to be Gunnery Instructor A. S. Colaba. New conditions have been laid down by the O. C. R. A. which are now posted up at both Head-quarters and at Fort Club.
(2) Wheal Cup.—Saturday, March 27th, at Mahaluxmi Fort at 4-45 p.m. Conditions as last year.
(3) Drill and Guard Mounting Competition at Mahaluxmi Fort, on the conclusion of the Annual Inspection on the afternoon of Saturday March 27th. Conditions as last year.
4. The following member has been granted leave of absence for four months from the 15th instant :—Gr. E Thomas.

By order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th February, 1897.

There will be no parade on Saturday the 20th instant.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company :—No. 4113 Vol. J. J. Sausman.

3. There will be drill for the Orchet Section at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 19th instant, on the Maidan, in front of the Gymkhana. Dress—any.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Troop drill on the sands, Church Gate Station, on Friday the 19th instant, at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching Order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bo Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association—The Matches will be fired on the following dates :—

CLASS A AND B.

Matches I and II—To-day the 17th instant.
Matches III, IV and V—On the 18th, 19th, and 20th instants.

CLASS C.

Match VI—Daily from the 17th instant.
The other matches will be fired when the Range is available during the meeting.
The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 6, 6-30, 6-31, 6-40, 6-50 and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
The 10 best scores made in matches I and 2 class A and B to date are as follows :—

CLASS A MATCH I.

	Score.	Added points.	Total.
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	59	2	61
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	58	0	58
Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	57	0	57
Cr Sergt J E Kees, B V R	56	0	56
Gunner E G Campbell, B V A	55	1	56
Cr Sergt W J Knight, B V R	51	5	56
Lce Sergt C Anding, B V R	51	4	55
Captain F W English, B V R	54	0	54
Vol E T Stevenson, B V R	52	2	54
Vol J A D Cruz, B V R	52	2	51

CLASS A MATCH II.

Cr Sergt W J Knight, B V R	56	5	61
Gunner G V Evans, B V A	60	0	60
Cr Sergt J E Kees, B V R	59	0	59
Sergt J A McKinnon, B V R	59	0	59
Capt F W English, B V R	53	0	58
Lce Corpl A G Boylette, B V R	57	0	57
Bombr J Eakin, B V A	50	5	55
Vol J A D Cruz, B V R	52	2	54
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	52	0	52
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	47	4	51

MATCH I CLASS B.

	Score.
Sergt H Cassels, B V R	53
Vol J Davis, B V R	49
Vol J Pacheco, B V R	48
Vol C Gibbons, B V R	47
Vol M C Johnson, B V R	46
Lce Sergt V Robert's, B V R	46
Vol H Natcher, B V R	45
Vol F Mason, B V R	41
Vol R D Carson, B V R	43
Vol J R Miller, B V R	42

MATCH II CLASS B.

Vol J Davis, B V R	51
Vol F H English, B V R	47
Vol R D Carson, B V R	45
Sergt H Cassels, B V R	45
Vol J R Miller, B V R	45
Vol H Natcher, B V R	45
Vol M C Johnson, B V R	40
Vol J Pacheco, B V R	39
Vol D Reeves, B V R	37
Vol F Mason, B V R	32

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 15.

10 p.m.	72·6

TUESDAY.—FEBRUARY 16.

6 a.m.	68·9
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	79·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

POCHAJI—February 16, at Khumballa Hill, Bombay, Homi Poshaji Pocha, the only son of P. S. Pochaji, aged 20. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 o'clock. (English papers please copy.)

BATTLIVALA-MODY—February 16, Heerjeebhoy, son of Mr. Merwanjee Heerjeebhoy Battlivala, cashier, Messrs. Rali Brothers, and grandson of the late Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Modv. Funeral at 8 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, at Chowpatty.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

GREECE is evidently resolved to force the fighting, and leave the Powers to make up their minds whether they will fight to uphold Turkish rule in Crete or not. Greek troops have been landed near Canea, and an aide-de-camp to the King, who leads the detachment, has summoned the Turkish garrison to surrender. As we have not yet learned the result of sortie, which led to a day's fighting, it is too soon to form any opinion as to the answer that will be made to the summons. Three hundred and fifty Marines from the foreign men-of-war have occupied Canea, but they cannot be in sufficient strength to occupy the whole of the Island, which is said to be their intention. Sailors and marines were landed from the foreign war ships to patrol the streets while fighting was going on in the city, and three-fourths of the Christian quarters were in flames. There are no Christians in the city which is being besieged and bombarded by the Cretans. Two steamers, crowded with returning Cretans, under the command of Greek officers, have left Athens to reinforce the insurgents. Some twelve thousand Cretan refugees who had taken part in the former insurrection had sought refuge in Greece, only awaiting arms and an opportunity to return to their mountains and renew the struggle, and doubtless the contingents now send back to Crete will be followed by more. It has to be borne in mind that of the 2,75,000 inhabitants of the Island, 2,34,000 are Greeks in religion, race, and language, the Mussulmans being only about 40,000. The island, one hundred and sixty miles long, and from fifteen to fifty broad, has ranges of high mountains covered with forests throughout its whole length. It is, therefore, admirably adapted for guerilla warfare, of which full advantage has been taken from time to time. The military operations to dislodge the insurgents and restore "order" have cost the Turkish exchequer during the past half century many millions of money, and the lives of over fifty thousand soldiers. Now that Greece openly takes the part of the revolutionaries and sends her fleet to prevent the Turkish Government from reinforcing the garrison, the difficulties are greatly aggravated.

The Turkish army on the Thessalian frontier is to be reinforced by 100,000 men—at least on paper. Of course, there is no comparison whatever between the relative military strength of the Ottoman Empire and the little Greek Kingdom, with its two millions of inhabitants. But the Greek inhabitants of the Sultan's dominions number six millions, who to a man sympathise with the Cretans and will give their cause every help, while doing all that they possibly can to embarrass and defeat the efforts of the Porte to restore Turkish ascendancy in that island. The military resources of Greece are not altogether a negligible quantity. The standing army of 25,000 men and 120 guns on a peace footing, can be raised to 100,000 men on mobilisation ; the reserve forces give 104,500 men, and the landwehr or territorial army 146,000. If the necessary funds were forthcoming a very considerable force can be put in the field. The Greek National Association, a body which has wide ramifications throughout the Turkish dominions and in Europe, has been raising funds for some time past with a view to some such eventuality as that which has now arisen, and no doubt the patriotic spirit will supply the means of sustaining the movement even in the absence of foreign support. The telegram confirms what we said yesterday as to the family influences which will secure a large measure of sympathy for King George and his gallant sons, who mention that though it is positively stated—by whom ?—that the Powers are resolved to coerce Greece into submission, "if necessary," yet the relationship of the King of Greece to the Queen, the Czar, and the Emperor William may possibly induce leniency. It is very possible indeed. Leniency in such a case may be equivalent to benevolent neutrality. At the same time we must not close our eyes to the fact that Russia has adopted an apparently well-weighed policy in regard to the Turkish Empire, which is incompatible with partition, or at all events with a premature partition of the Sultan's dominions. The Russian Government always acts on the principle that everything comes to those who know how to wait. Russia has no particular interest in seeing Crete transferred to Greece, and she will do nothing to hasten that solution of a constantly recurring difficulty, the more especially as it might be the signal for other tentatives in the same direction. There is nothing surprising, therefore, in the proposal emanating from St. Petersburg, that there should be a mixed European occupation of the Cretan towns. That would not be a solution, but it would gain time. Russia is about to undertake the arduous and costly task of replacing her field artillery by quick-firing guns similar to those with which France is about to re-arm her artillery. Germany has begun to construct similar guns on a model of her own at an outlay of £10,000,000. The Russian re-armament will cost a hundred millions of roubles—the equivalent of ten millions sterling. Evidently neither the Dual nor the Triple Alliance can desire to run any risk of precipitating war until the new artillery is ready. France approves of the proposal for a joint occupation of the towns of Crete, and England is favourable to it, and so is Austria. But they have allowed a Greek force to land in Crete and summon Canea to surrender, without taking any step to prevent that [illegible]. The landing of a few hundred Marines to occupy this town will not interfere with the operations of the Cretan insurgents and their Greek allies in the open country.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S latest work, "The Thackerays in India," published by Froude, London, is a brilliant and fascinating history of the part played by different members of the great novelist's family in the building up of British power and in the settlement of the vast territories gradually brought under our sway in Bengal and Madras. Instead of dry bones we have living, moving beings who came out to this country full of youth, energy and enthusiasm to work hard in an uncongenial climate, and in most cases, alas ! to return no more to their English home. Nowadays with quick steamers, short leave, furlough, and the thousand and one opportunities for a run home, it is impossible for us to imagine what service in India meant for the young Writers who landed in Bombay or in Calcutta in the early years of the Company and before its formation. Then, too often 75 per cent. was the mortality among the new arrivals before they had even left the junior ranks. One authority says perhaps one in seventy ever saw England again. Fortunes were undoubtedly built up. But how ? by trading and hard work, not by high salaries. The pagoda tree was indeed in full bloom. But beneath its deadly shade too often the demon of fever and cholera and dysentery claimed the gatherer of gold before his life's work was well begun. Sir W. Hunter takes us back to the early days before Calcutta was, and draws from that distant part the spirits of the strong men who founded our Indian Empire. "To those poor predecessors of ours, who lived and died at their work, and to whom fame was always half disfame, we owe no small debt. They found Calcutta a swamp, and they created on it a capital. They are reproached for the superfluity of mosquito-breeding ponds and cholera-haunted tanks which they scattered over the town. But we forget that much of Calcutta was then a marsh, amid which its builders had to dig wide, deep holes, so as to get a little earth with which, like beavers, they might pile up dry spots for their dwellings. The excavations that yielded the raised mounds for their homes upon an almost fluid ooze are the mosquito-breeding ponds of to-day. We are apt to forget, too, the price paid for Calcutta by past generations of Englishmen, that, in fact, our City of Palaces is circumvallated by entrenchments of their dead." As the author feelingly and tersely puts it, "It was their hard destiny to make, unloved, an Empire." The touches which describe the actors in those early days of our Indian Settlement are sharp and clear. The Lady Anne Monson, wife of the Colonel Monson who was one of the allies of Sir Philip Francis, sent to foil Warren Hastings, felt that "she was much too good for Indian society, being in fact a daughter of the Earl of Darlington, and a great-grand-daughter of Charles II. by Barbara Villiers. But she consoled herself for her uncourtly surroundings by whist parties that led the fashion in Calcutta. She was a superior whist-player, and it was at her house that Sir Francis began his whist-winnings, which, as he tells a friend in 1776, "on one blessed day of the present year of our Lord, 'amounted to £20,000.'"

The appointment of Sir Philip Francis did not tend to peaceful progress in Bengal. He appreciated nothing good in anyone whom he chose to consider a rival. He then wrote of Sir Eyre Coote, the Commander-in-Chief, to whose memory his fellow-countrymen placed a monument in Westminster Abbey :—"I will not content myself with saying that I never knew, but upon my soul I never heard of so abandoned a scoundrel. It is a character to which your English ideas of dirt and meanness do not reach. Nor is it to be met with even in Bengal : even here it excites execration and contempt." This kind of writing shows the atmosphere of ambition, envy and all uncharitableness in which founders of our Indian Empire had to live. It was not alone the deadly climate they had to fear. Sir William Hunter has gathered from records and epitaphs the story of the founder of Calcutta, Charnock. He sought and fought hard to make a settlement which, whatever danger it might be in from nature, would be at all events safe from the attack of man. "This sturdy old man struggled for four years in vain, but at last in 1690 he settled in "tents, huts and boats" in the spot where Calcutta now stands. From amidst the changing figures that peopled the long distant Bengal past, the Thackerays rise in considerable numbers, beginning with William Makepeace Thackeray, grandfather of his namesake, the great novelist. In February 1766 he sailed away from his widowed mother and fifteen brothers and sisters in the Lord Camden to Calcutta. Of the eleven young Writers who made their first journey in that ship but two were alive in 1814, W. M. Thackeray and George Grand. Young Thackeray worked well, attracted the notice of his superiors, and was promoted in the following year. His pay rose to £145 per annum (Rs. 1,158), that of the other less fortunate writers being only £80. Directly the lucky young man received this step, he brought out two of his sisters to lighten the care at home. By the time they reached Calcutta, their brother was Secretary to Mr. Cartier, Governor of Bengal. The next appointment he had at the end of five years was that of Factor and Fourth in Council at Dacca. "The brother and two sisters put themselves and their belongings into large country boats, and wended their way eastwards across the delta of the Ganges. The journey was a slow one, amid tropical swamps and vast jungles, in which the roar of the tiger could be heard through the night, and his foot-prints seen at his drinking-places in the morning. After days of rowing and poling, and towing from the banks, they emerged on the confluence of waters over which Dacca reigned as queen." To follow the career of these three interesting members of the Thakeray family is to glide in and out through a network of pleasant as well as exciting events. Jane Thackeray, one of the two sisters, married a man of science to whom the survey of Bengal had been confided. Surveying is in these days the very essence of peaceful employment. Not so in Bengal in the latter half of the 18th century. Once Major James Rennell had been "literally cut to pieces by a band of marauders, 800 strong. Having routed them in a pitched battle, he came unexpectedly upon them again the next morning with an escort too weak for defence. One sabre-stroke cut his right shoulder blade right through, and laid him open for nearly a foot down the back, cutting through or wounding several of the ribs. A second slashed his left elbow, a third pierced his arm. A fourth came down on his hand, depriving him for ever of the use of a forefinger besides lesser thrusts and hacks. In this mangled state he had to be rowed three hundred miles in a boat to the nearest surgeon at Dacca with such cataplasms of leaves and cobwebs as the anxious affection of his native servants could devise for his wounds. He recovered, and at the age of twenty-four was promoted by Lord Clive to be Captain of Engineers and Surveyor-General of Bengal. This was the man that Jane Thackeray married. Her brother was afterwards made Resident of Sylhet, where, in addition to keeping that wild district at peace, he hunted elephants with pleasure and profit, supplying the Company's troops with these useful animals, and thus amassing a considerable fortune. The servants of the Company were in those days allowed to trade. Indeed, their salaries would not have done much more than keep them alive. The Hon. Robert Lindsay, who succeeded Thackeray as Resident at Sylhet, did a much finer business. He managed to remit the land tax from that district in limestone, for which he held the contract, instead of in clumsy boat-loads of cowries. He also created a shipbuilding trade from the timber of the Sylhet forests. His mother, writing to him from home, says :—"'I understand, my dear Robert, that you are a great shipbuilder, and your talents in this line I do not dispute. But I have one favour to ask of you, which is that you will not come home in one of your own building !' 'I implicitly followed her advice," adds the sagacious Robert."

W. M. Thackeray married and retired to England in 1776, having realised a competence in a short term of nine years and a-half. The total for his entire service—pay and allowances—makes only Rs. 16,230, or less than a single year's pay of a Bengal Collector of the lowest grade in the present century. The permission to trade made all the difference, and he retired, having saved enough in ten years to live comfortably to the end of his days ; an end which came when he was sixty-four years of age. Nine of his twelve children found their way to the East, five sons died in India, and a sixth on a voyage to the Cape for the recovery of his health, but not before some of them had left their mark on our Indian history. Thackeray's father arrived in Calcutta in 1798, at the age of seventeen, was immediately struck down with illness, and sent on a voyage to Madras to recover. There he expected to meet a brother,

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LANDING OF GREEK TROOPS IN CRETE.

LONDON, FEB. 15, MIDNIGHT.

The Greek troops have succeeded in effecting a landing near Canea.

ISSUE OF A GREEK MANIFESTO.

Captain Vassos, Aide-de Camp to the King, who is in command of the detachment, has issued a Manifesto to the Cretans and demanded the surrender of Canea.

THE POWERS LANDING MARINES.

The Marines from the Foreign Men-of-war have also been landed for the purpose of occupying the Island.

GREECE DEFIES THE POWERS.

Greece is defying the Powers, and has informed the Ambassadors at Athens that she will continue to despatch troops to Crete.

CALLING OUT OF THE GREEK RESERVES.

The last of the Greek Reserves have been called out.

DEPARTURE OF INSURGENTS FROM ATHENS.

Two steamers, crammed with insurgents, who are officered by Greeks, left Athens, last evening, for Crete.

WHAT THE POWERS WILL DO.

Meanwhile, it is positively stated that the Powers are resolved to coerce Greece into submission, if necessary, but that the relationship of King George to the Tzar, the Emperor William, and the Queen of England may possibly induce leniency.

OCCUPATION OF CANEA BY THE POWERS.

FEB. 16.

One hundred each of British, French, Russian, and Italian, and fifty Austrian Marines have occupied Canea.

Marines have also been landed at Retimo and Candia.

Captain Vassos has been strictly instructed by the Greek Government to occupy the island.

Rear-Admiral Harris, of the British Mediterranean Squadron, has been instructed to take no isolated action.

THE BRIDGETON ELECTION.

FEB. 15.

Mr. Cameron, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, in place of Sir G. Trevelyan, having polled 4,506, whilst Mr. Dickson, the Unionist candidate, polled 4,381 votes.

THE MAILS.

ADEN FEB. 16.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Carthage, with mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Parramata, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

INDIAN PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

The following notification was issued, this evening, by the Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897:—"The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that no person resident permanently or temporarily in the Bombay Presidency or Sind, and no person who, though not resident in the Bombay Presidency, or has entered the Bombay Presidency or Sind, with the object of proceeding on pilgrimage to the Hedjas, shall, until further orders, be permitted to embark on any ship at any port in British India with the object of making a pilgrimage to the Hedjaz."

The Governor-General-in-Council is further pleased to direct that all persons who have entered the Bombay Presidency or Sind, with the object of proceeding to the Hedjaz, shall be placed in the Camp of Observation until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall satisfy himself that all risk of occurrence of the plague among them has been abated completely when they shall be sent to their homes, and the railway expenses of the journey will be met by the State.

PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSED NEW SCHEME.

At a special meeting of the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association, this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved that the meeting viewed with the greatest alarm the scheme now before the Government for the embarkation of pilgrims at Diamond Harbour as being calculated to place the port of Calcutta in quarantine for all the European ports, and thereby inflict on all classes of the community severe hardships through the crippling of all the exports trade to follow, which must be inevitable.

The meeting emphatically protested against the action of the Government in this matter, and it was resolved at once to address an urgent letter to the Government of Bengal pointing out the disastrous consequences which might ensue if the proposals before the Government were carried into effect, and expressed the hope that pilgrimages might be prohibited until the present danger passed away.

A similar resolution was adopted at a special meeting of the Jute Manufactures, Association, held to-day. The resolution points out that the risk of the plague being imported to Calcutta by pilgrims is very great, and in such an event the whole export trade of this important city will probably be stopped and incalculable and probably permanent injury caused to the industry represented by this Association, both by stoppage of the export trade and by the total disorganisation of its labour force.

It is stated that the Government are putting forward this scheme under the orders of the Secretary of State.

A FRIVOLOUS CHARGE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED WITH HONOUR.

The case in which a Marwaree firm charged Mr. R. H. A Gresson, of the firm of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., of criminal misappropriation in respect to a currency note for Rs. 1,000, came on hearing to-day.

The prosecution intimated that they were not prepared to proceed with the case, and the case was accordingly dismissed.

The magistrate remarked that Mr. Gresson was discharged with honour.

In the absence of the complainant, the magistrate issued an order upon him to show cause why he should not pay compensation to Mr. Gresson for bringing a frivolous charge.

THE MADRAS INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 16.

A splendid game was witnessed, last evening, in the first round of the Madras Infantry Polo Tournament, which was played for the first time in Secunderabad. The Northamptons beat the Sappers from Bangalore by three goals and two subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 16.

The following appointments are made in the Judicial Department of the Bombay Presidency:—

Mr. Jopp to be First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. Hart Davies, retiring.

Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Khandallawalla to be Special Judge, under the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act, vice Mr. Jopp.

Khan Bahadur Manekjee Nanavati to be Judge of the Small Causes Court, Poona, vice Khan Bahadur Khandalawalla.

Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Larvade to be First Class First Grade Subordinate Judge, vice Khan Bahadur Nanavati.

Rao Bahadur Nashar Phadke, to be First Class Second Grade Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Bahadur Larvade.

Rao Sahib Waman Badasa to be First Class Third Grade Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Bahadur Nashar Phadke, continuing to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RANGOON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

A fire, involving a loss roughly estimated at two and a-half lakhs of rupees, took place amongst the Burmese houses in Poozoondoung, yesterday. About 400 houses, mostly bamboo huts, were destroyed. A small bazaar, owned by a Mahomedan company, was also destroyed. None of the property was insured.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, closed firm, Surat, quiet.

Good Dhollera	**3 11-32**
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	**112**
3 per cent. Rentes	**103**
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	**117**
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	**62 9-16**
Bar Silver	29 5-8

REVIEWS.

BLACKWOOD for February begins with a New Year's greeting "To the Queen" in verse. Beatrice Harraden gives "Some Impressions of Southern California" which make one want to go and try the outdoor life in that splendid climate. "The Celtic Renascence" examines the part played by M. Renan and Mathew Arnold in that movement, and then describes the efforts made in the same direction by Mr. W. Sharp, Miss Fiona Macleod, Professor Geddes, and others. The serial story "Dariel," by R. D. Blackmore, is continued. There is a good critique on the books written on the Indian Mutiny which deal with that epoch in such glowing terms that the staid British Museum carefully abstains from issuing them to the reading public for five years, till in fact a little of the glow has died out. The critic comes to the conclusion that *the* novel of the Mutiny is still to be written. "Rab Vinch's Wife," a sketch of Devonshire people, is a pretty tale. "Franklin and the Arctic" takes us into "the realms of Chaos and old Night" as a field for the modern explorer. "A Legend of Tomsk" follows the last years of an old man, Theodore Kuznietch, who was exiled to Siberia for vagrancy, and at Tomsk led the life of a hermit, no one quite knowing who or what he was—some even suspecting that he was a Czar in disguise. "The All-British Trans-Pacific Cable," to connect Canada and Australasia, is the history of various plans for connecting our Colonies by wire, Mr. Sandford Fleming's project being the one most likely to be inaugurated. In "The Chinese Oyster" Mr. A. Michie gives us his ideas of the political bearing of the opening up of China to the trade of Russia, and what our attitude ought to be under such circumstances. An exhaustive review of Lord Roberts' "Forty-one Years in India" concludes this very interesting number of "Blackwood."

MR. PERCY WHEELER has in his "Week's News Annual" made a most excellent collection of tales of different styles by well-known writers. The stories are all copyright and published by Mr. Wheeler by special arrangement. To mention the authors is a guarantee of the interest of the sketches. E. R. Benson's "Dummy on the Dahabeah" has sufficient of the ghostlike to spice the short journey up the Nile. Miss Ella MacMahon has a most amusing story of a New Woman, Vanessa, who would be married in a rational costume. Her bridegroom with a certain sense of humour balanced matters, and Vanessa finds herself defeated. "The Maimed Hand," by Mrs. Campbell Praed, is a weird story of love and jealousy. "The Fatal Ring," by Lucy Hardy, is another jealous tale with fiendish malice thrown in. "An Inglorious Victory," by the Hon'ble Mrs. Henniker, is a touching story, a relief to the last, of love and devotion. There are other tales of varying degrees of excellence, all interesting and well-chosen.

A FABLE FROM ÆSOP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enunciation of a platitude, even in the form of a fable, is by itself of little value at the best of times. That a Railway should ever be irregular is bad: that it should be regular in its irregularity is worse: but that in its irregularity it should be constantly irregular is simply intolerable. Having heard numerous complaints in Central India from travellers on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway of the inconvenience suffered from the impossibility of conjecturing, even approximately, how late any given train will be, I would suggest to the company that as under the present management they are apparently unable to predicate of themselves the ability to cover twelve miles an hour, they should abandon once for all the attempt to attain this breakneck speed. Let them set before their eyes a less lofty ideal. If ten is too much, let them say eight, or six, or even five (which, I believe, is the average rate for bullock transit in South-ern India), and having said it, let them screw themselves up to meaning it. This will ensure at all events a certain degree of accuracy, and the unfortunate passenger will be able to calculate his movements accordingly. If he has plenty of time at his disposal, he will patronise the railroad. If he is in a hurry, he will, of course, walk.—Yours, &c.,

Mhow, Feb. 14. WALKER.

THE Porte has decided that proclamations are to be published announcing that Armenian converts to Islam are free to return to their former faith, and that all the women and girls carried off by the Kurds are free to return to their homes; but the Council of the Armenian Patriarchate, after a careful examination of the Irade purporting to garnt the twelve points demanded for the Armenians by Artin Pasha, considers that the decree is a refusal in disguise, owing to the mutilation which Artin's proposals have undergone at Yildiz. The Sultan, says the "Times," Constantinople correspondent, has been much dejected owing to the prospect of the European demands being backed by the Mahomedan population. The "Times" Berlin correspondent remarks on the almost complete silence of the German Press regarding the important negotiations the Turkish question which Lord Salisbury been conducting with the Powers, and attri it to the fact that the success of these negoti does not fit in with the preconceived theory German journalists as to the political isola Great Britain.

CYCLING NOTES.

THE ways and statements of trainers and managers of racing teams are often strange, as the following paras quoted from an American journal will show. They are in reference to a race meeting that was announced but did not come off:

Eck: "I met Plummer and made all arrangements. The race will come off."

Plummer: "I won't have anything to do with Eck, and he did not meet me."

Eck is the American trainer, while Mr. Plummer is in charge of the English team at present in America.

The show of cycles at the Wheel Club, South Kensington, has attracted a good many West-Enders. As the National and Stanley Exhibitions seem to have brought out the few novelties we have been treated to for 1897 their is nothing new to be seen.

The practical knowledge of their subject displayed by some of the journalists who write cycling copy for the society paper is frequently so apparently slight or inaccurate as to lead one to believe that they are selected chiefly on the ground of incompetence. Here is a specimen taken from an article supposed to be written in the interests of lady cyclists. Referring to a new folding bicycle, the writer says:—"So far from detracting in any way from the safety of the bicycle, these bolted hinges add materially to its agility, and certainly do not interfere with its good appearance." A bicycle possessing the advantage of "agility" should be seized on by Mr. Hooley, and floated with a capital of a million or so!

Amongst the most enthusiastic followers of the pastime of cycling amongst the aristocracy are the following distinguished ladies:—Countess of Wilton, the Hon. Mrs. Fitz Roy Stewart, Lady Norreys, Lady Carins, Lady Edward Churchill, Lady Lurgan, Lady Conyers-Bettine, Lady Wilton, Lady Florence Bourke, the Hon. Mrs. Oliphant, and Mrs. W. H. Grenfell.

The Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen are endeavouring to have a law passed making one year's imprisonment the minimum penalty for bicycle thievery. We want something of the same sort in England, for cycle stealing continues to grow in spite of the vigilance of both riders and police.

Cycling in the London streets is risky enough under ordinary circumstances, but what shall we say of the feat accomplished by a gentleman in the greengrocery line of business, who rode a bicycle down through Drury Lane, the other day, calmly balancing a large basket of vegetables upon his head, much to the astonishment and amusement of the passers-by. He was heading towards the Strand. I should like to have seen him negotiating the traffic there, under that spillable load of greens.

It is amusing to cyclists of to-day to read an extract from the "English Mechanic" of July 30th, 1869, on the subject of the speed of cycles. Here is the paragraph:—"I have heard boasting of driving a bicycle at 12 miles an hour, but, as the song says, 'Though many strange things happen, I can't believe it's true.' For suppose one with a driving-wheel 9ft. in circumference, which, I believe, is the common size, going at the speed of 12 miles per hour, the cranks would have to go round something like 117 times in a minute, or twice in a second." Now we are coming to close on three times the rate of 12 miles an hour.

The recent victory of Barden, the English rider, over C. Huret, the great French crack, at the Velodrome d'Hiver, has been hailed with much satisfaction at this side. The most pleasing thing about the ride was the manner in which Barden was greeted by the spectators after his victory. Ringing applause resounded, and as soon as the winner alighted from his machine he was seized and borne aloft on the shoulders of an enthusiastic few. All this shows that French spectators, after all, do not always show partiality towards their countrymen to the hurt of English and other foreign riders.

The discovery of the wild forest plant at Lagos, a couple of years ago, has led to an enormous trade being done in connection with the working of the forests in which the plant—called the *Kickia Africana*—is found. During last year the raw rubber exports from Lagos alone reached the extraordinary weight of 1,059,158lbs., the declared value of which was £269,892. The collection and preparation of this raw product are carried on entirely by means of native labour, and, although for a time difficulties arose out of the claims of forest rights and transit dues on the part of the local chiefs, these appear to have been surmounted. The demand for this rubber is ever on the increase, owing chiefly to the extent to which the material is used in the Cycle tyre trade, and it is expected that this year the exports will be increased very considerably.

The attempt of one or two makers to popularise the old form of single tube tyre will, it is generally regarded, end only in failure. The best of single tube tyres have already proved themselves to be wholly untrustworthy, and for real hard work, a mistake. For all round riding purposes it is the verdict of all that the double tube form of tyre, of which the Dunlop is the leading example, is far and away the best.

The Dublin Cycle Show, which was held in the magnificent premises of the Royal Dublin Society, proved a thorough success. Like most of the provincial shows held during the last couple of months it lacked novelties—that is so far as those who attended the National and Stanley Shows were concerned. To the local cyclists many things were on exhibition that proved most attractive and instructive. Amongst these were the Kane-Pennington autocass and the Aratene chainless gear. The show on the opening day was thronged by the *elite* of Irish society, including the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Cadogan, Earl Mayo, and a large party from the Viceregal Lodge. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, who is a most ardent cyclist, also attended, and proved himself to be a critic of much cycular knowledge.

The council of the Cyclists' Touring Club have resolved to offer a prize of twenty guineas for the best designs for a luggage van specially fitted for the safe conveyance of cycles, whether singly or in numbers; adaptability to the purposes of an ordinary luggage van and economy of space being two of the chief points to be kept in view. The designs will be adjudicated upon by a committee composed of practical cyclists and representatives of the leading railway companies and they should be lodged not later than January 31st.

Mr. A. J. Wilson, the veteran rider and writer on cycling topics, had fished up an interesting paragraph written by himself so long ago as 1886, to prove that the motor cycle of that date was pretty "much of a muchness" with the motor-cycle of 1897. The paragraph was penned in reporting the exhibit at the last Speedwell Cycle Show held in Birmingham. Here it is:—"The inventiveness of the gentleman who exhibited a remarkable tricycle fitted with an elementary arrangement of tin-cans, gas-pipes, and cogwheels, called a compressed air-motor, was principally devoted to the concoction of explanations for the perversity with which the thing refused to work. He pumped very hard at it, too, and seemed to become the warmest article in Bingley Hall. I went to warm my hands at him. He was almost warm enough to light a pipe by. As a hometrainer for those about to enter the profession of 'drawer' at a beershop, the compressed Air Motor Tricycle may be considered a very progressive invention."

The Prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duchess of Teck have had Dunlop tyres fitted to their carriages, thereby following the example set by the Emperor of Germany, the King of Saxony, and many other royalties. The international meeting held in Russia took day, and attracted a great deal of Grand Duke Weadimir and Prince ng amongst those present. The prin- the first-class scratch race was won maucourt on Dunlop tyres. Kremar, lad, was third in the second-class

CHARITABLE RELIEF TO THE FAMINE STRICKEN.

THE PLANS FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Now that the Presidency Famine Fund has, in accordance with the plan suggested by the Government of India, been brought into line with the Central Fund, a useful purpose will be served in explaining the present position and in describing the organisation which is to be employed in the Mofussil for the distribution of the monies received for this Presidency, which has the honour of being the first part of India where charitable relief on a general scale was initiated. On January 14 about a month after Lord Sandhurst presided at the public meeting for this purpose at the Town Hall, a meeting was held at Calcutta, with the Viceroy in the chair, at which a General Committee was appointed to select an Executive Committee to administer the funds on the lines laid down by the Government of India. This presidency is represented on the latter body by the Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James and the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla M. Sayani. As its President, Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, addressed a letter to Lord Sandhurst on the 25th ultimo, asking for the co-operation of the Bombay Presidency in the general scheme the organisation for which proposed by the Government of India set forth: "A Committee is to be formed in each Province, which will receive the moneys apportioned to that Province by the Central Committee, and also any moneys subscribed specially to meet the needs of the Province, will distribute these moneys to Local Committees, and will generally direct the action of the Local Committees. The Provincial Committee will act in concert with the Local Government, and will be responsible for seeing that the money allotted by the Central Committee is spent on the declared objects of the Fund and with the approval of the Local Government. Local Committees to be formed as the Provincial Committees may determine. The detailed administration of the Relief Funds will be in the hands of these Local Committees acting in concert with the local authorities." Sir Francis Maclean requested Lord Sandhurst to take such measures as his Excellency might consider desirable for the formation of such organisation. Fortunately, however, the main feature of the machinery was ready to hand in the Presidency Committee formed in December. All that became necessary was to alter its nomenclature from the "Bombay Presidency Famine Fund" to the "Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund," and this was done at Monday's meeting at the Secretariat.

Until this step was taken Bombay had no claim to a share of the large general funds sent on to Calcutta from Great Britain, America, Australia, and indeed from all quarters of the globe. She has not by so doing forfeited her rights to the money previously subscribed locally for this Presidency, for one of the resolutions passed at the meeting provided that existing funds, in accordance with the object of the donors, should be devoted to the needs of the Presidency. But now that the Fund has become a branch of the Imperial organisation, subscribers thereto have the option of subscribing to the general fund, or specially for their own province, it being understood that unless mention is otherwise made by donors subscriptions will be devoted to the latter object. The desirability of identifying the local Fund with the general scheme of relief and thus entitling participation in the help afforded from abroad, is so obvious that the question may be asked why this step was not taken sooner. But as a matter of fact there has been no unnecessary delay. Sir Francis Maclean's letter to Lord Sandhurst did not reach Bombay until the end of January. It had then to be printed and circulated to members of the local Executive Committee, and as soon as this was done arrangements were made for holding the meeting of subscribers, which on Monday gave the necessary sanction for affiliation. All subscriptions whether for the Province or for the general funds are to be brought in the accounts of the Central Executive as a book transaction. The Executive have asked, through Sir Francis Maclean, for information to be forwarded every fortnight of the amounts subscribed for expenditure in this and other Provinces, so as to enable them to decide what amounts should be allocated to each Province from the funds at their disposal for disbursement in India generally. It will not be necessary, however, that cash subscribed for a particular province should be actually transmitted to Calcutta. But money subscribed to meet the needs of India generally must be sent there and placed to the credit of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

In his letter to Lord Sandhurst, Sir Francis Maclean stated that the Central Executive considered it desirable that District and Sub-divisional Officers should, as far as possible, be associated with the administration of the funds in their several jurisdictions in order to ensure that funds supplied by private charity shall not interfere with or overlap the operations of Government officers, who are responsible for doing all that is necessary to save the lives of the people in tracts in which famine prevails. In accordance with this view, Mr. George Cotton, the joint honorary secretary of the Fund, who has ungrudingly performed almost the entire secretariat work, wrote to the officers of Districts unaffected or but slightly affected by famine enlosing copy of Sir Francis Maclean's letter and requesting them to form local Committees for the collection of subscription. The recipients of this letter included the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, the Political Agents of Kolhapur, Savantwadi, and Mahi Kantha, the Political Resident Aden, and the Collectors of Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Kanara, and Ratnagiri.

At the same time Mr. Cotton addressed a communication to the Collectors of the affected districts, pointing out that to enable the Provincial Committee to allot to each district in proportion to the distress prevailing, it is of the first importance that it should have such information as will enable an opinion of the relative distress in each district to be formed. He therefore asked for full particulars on the subject, and the Collectors were invited to form such local Committees as might insure that the fund subscribed by private charity shall not overlap the operations of Government. It was pointed out that it was most desirable that the local Committee for the distribution of the fund should be representative of all classes. Mr. Cotton also forwarded to the Collectors of the distressed districts copy of a resolution of the Executive Committee in Calcutta to the following effect:—"That a letter be addressed to all the Provincial Committees, now being formed, strongly urging the desirability of utilising to the utmost the services of Missionary and other suitable local agencies both in the matter of the collection of subscriptions and (more especially) in the distribution of the funds placed at their disposal."

In regard to these communications action is being taken in several of the districts, and the Committees are in course of formation. Bijapur has taken the lead. A crowded meeting of the inhabitants of the Zilla town was held on Saturday, under the presidency of the Collector, Mr. G. D. Panse. A Committee was appointed to administer the funds that might be sent, and from it an executive was formed with Mr. Sheppard, personal assistant to the Collector, as chairman, and Rao Saheb Raghavendro, vice-president of the Municipality, and Mr. B. Y. Jalhan, B.A., head-master, High School, as secretaries. This executive committee has undertaken to utilize the funds in accordance with the wishes of the president of the General Committee. A subscription list was opened at the meeting, and Rs. 1,500 were promised. It is expected that a total sum of Rs. 5,000 will be subscribed. When the other affected districts have reported the existence of similar organisations to that existing in Bijapur, allotments of funds will be made by the Bombay Committee. In all probability the allotment will be made on the basis of the number of persons on relief works. If this is taken as the indication of the proportional extent of want, the allotment of funds would probably be something as follows:—Sholapur, 26¾ per cent.; Bijapur 25 per cent.; Ahmednagar 15 per cent.; Nasik 9¼ per cent.; Poona 8¼ per cent.; Nasik 7¼ per cent.; Khandesh 7 per cent.; Belgaum 0·85 per cent.; and Dharwar 0·53 per cent.

The purposes to which the money thus alloted is to be applied range themselves under four main heads, in accordance with the scheme of the Government of India. These are:—

Firstly: In supplementing the subsistence ration which alone is provided from public funds, by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for the patients in hospitals, for children, and the like. Secondly: In providing for the maintenance of orphans. Thirdly: In relieving the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official enquiry into, and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved. Fourthly: In restoring to their original position, when acute distress is subsiding, those who have lost their all in the struggle, and in giving them a fresh start in life.

The subscriptions locally received or promised up to yesterday morning amounted to Rs. 1,38,708. The Central Executive have remitted some Rs. 45,000, and are prepared when required to make further allotments. The local fund, therefore, is now within measurable distance of two lakhs of rupees. The response to the appeal sent to Districts which are free from severe scarcity is in some instances very substantial. This is especially the case in the Native States of Bhownuggur and Wadhwan, where the respective rulers have personally interested themselves in this humane and needed movement. At Ahmedabad, the Hon. Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal has been busy in furthering the interests of the fund, and good results have been attained. Among the districts which have on the other hand lagged behind, Surat is a conspicuous example, since no city has been more liberally dealt with when help was needed by other parts of the Presidency, and especially by Bombay. That one good turn deserves another is a homely proverb which it may be hoped Surat will act upon. In the days of comparative prosperity she should no longer forget how gladly she has taken monetary assistance in times of flood and fire from districts which in their turn now need help.

THE DISINFECTION OF GRAVE-YARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The proposed closing of cemeteries in Bombay on account of their alleged unwholesomeness opens a question that has, so far, received only partial treatment in the daily press. It is nevertheless one that deserves to be understood very thoroughly, for the reason that it lies in ordinary times in the domain of sentiment, a position which by general consent it is allowed to occupy.

When a human body is buried in any kind of earth, clay or sand, decomposition takes place at a rate that depends a good deal on the temperature of the ground. Poisonous gases are given off which will either be absorbed by the soil or will escape at the surface. When rain-water reaches the body, it forms solutions which may reach wells, if they are not purified on their way by earth of a proper character, for rain-water after sinking into the ground begins to travel in a direction more or less parallel with the surface. In perfectly dry ground (it is of little consequence whether it be sand or humus) decomposition will take place and the gases will easily reach the surface without being absorbed to any extent. The efficiency of a grave-yard, therefore, depends upon the power of the soil to absorb gases and solutions coming from the bodies. The soil may be all that can be desired at first, but, like every other absorbent, it may be overloaded, if burying continues for a long time in the same place, and when this happens, it can only be restored by a very long period of rest, and active cultivation to renew the humus.

A grave-yard is practically a huge gas and liquid filter in which the filtering material is never renewed, and in this instance it resembles many smaller filters in daily use in Bombay. But here the comparison must end, for any attempt to renew the filtrates of an old grave-yard which is still in use would be accompanied by disastrous consequences. There is no lack of well-authenticated instances of the result of meddling with grave-yards on the battlefield, in cemeteries and below the floors of churches—the latter being the very worst of all situations. The opening of a Bombay grave-yard would recall an attempt that was once made in this city to clean out a tank by removing the mud after draining off the water. Certain grave-yards of Bombay are said to be in the state of a congested filter, that they are being used long after their absorbent powers are exhausted, and that bodies of persons who have died of the plague are being still interred in them, to the serious risk of the people who live near to and around them. What is to be done? To merely stop the interment would still leave a long dangerous period during which these grave-yards would continue to give off unwholesome emanations, while to attempt the removal of bodies that are already buried would hardly meet the approval of any sane person. The dangerous condition of such places should not be matter of mere opinion, but should be demonstrated like any other question in chemistry, and once clearly proved, it will not be necessary merely to stop using the ground; active measures should be employed to render it promptly innocuous. On the other hand, it has been stated by an experienced authority that in six months a body exposed to the earth of a Bombay cemetery disappears. If along with this statement it is proved that no injurious emanations come to the surface and escape, the case for the cemetery would be much improved. Still the enquiry must go further. If the bodies are absorbed *in situ* there is the eventual risk of saturation, and if the bodies are dissolved during the rainy season it will be desirable to know if the solutions do any harm on their way to the sea along the drainage slope from the cemetery.

It has been proposed to floor the whole of the Grant Road cemetery with concrete so as to arrest the escape of unwholesome gases, but apart from the impossibility of covering a large surface so that it will not crack, the gases from undecayed bodies would escape round the edges even if it were walled. It appears as if the only rational method of treatment would be to restore the absorbent property of the soil to revivify the filter, and this, I think, may be done without disturbing a single body or touching a tombstone. The remedy, for want of a ready-made title, might be called hypodermic injection, and it finds illustration in the Abyssinian Tube Well—with this difference that the tube after being sunk into the ground would be used to distribute liquid below the surface instead of raising it to the surface from below. The restorative liquid would be pumped into the ground, or if the ground were sufficiently porous, it would run in if the pipe had a few feet of head. There is a considerable choice of inodorous liquids which might be used to render the earth again absorbent, but as the selection of a disinfectant lies more in the province of the chemist than of the engineer, it had better be left in the hands of those specialists whose attention is at present occupied with the public health of Bombay. The mode of application can be determined by a very simple experiment. To find the proper distance apart of the points of injection it would suffice to plant a tube in neighbouring (and similar) ground, and put in a charge of water discoloured with ink. By uncovering the discoloured mass, the extent of dispersion of the liquid would be seen. This repeated several times, if necessary, would enable the experimenter to decide with certainty regarding the distance apart of the tubes and the quantity of liquid to be used. All the apparatus could be bought or made quickly in Bombay, and with thirty or forty tubes the work could proceed very rapidly, for the graves are comparatively shallow. When completed, the work would leave no trace, and the surface would remain as before.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN WALLACE, C. E.

Feb. 16.

COUNT MURAVIEFF, the new Russian Foreign Minister, having presented his letters of recall, left Copenhagen, on Jan. 26, and proceeded to Paris, whence he will pay special visits to Berlin and Vienna. The announcement has created much surprise in Paris, where it is regarded as a counter demonstration to the recent visit of Count Golu-chowski to Germany; it is also the subject of comment in all the principal papers of Paris. In some quarters Count Muravieff's visit to Paris is regarded as intended to smooth over certain difficulties between France and Russia on the Turkish Question. The "Standard's" correspondent at Vienna considers that this personal intercourse with the French, German, and Austrian Foreign Ministers cannot but promote the full understanding on the Turkish Question, which is at present the desire of all six Great Powers.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	3	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	4	1
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	4	3
	Esplanade	1	1
B	Manivi	0	1
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	4	2
	Dongri	3	2
C	Market	2	0
	Dhobi Talao	9	6
	Fanaswadi	5	4
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	0	1
	Khumbarwada	5	5
D	Khetwadi	8	1
	Girgaum	1	5
	Chaupati	0	1
	Walkeshwar	6	4
	Mahalakshmi	1	6
E	Mazagon	8	8
	Tadwadi	6	7
	Second Nagpada	0	3
	Kamathipura	5	1
	Tardeo	3	4
	Byculla	17	11
	First Nagpada	5	1
F	Parel	4	15
	Sewri	5	2
	Sion	7	3
G	Mahim	16	13
	Worli	4	3
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	2
Jain Hospital		0	1
Arthur Road Hospital		0	11
St. George's Hospital		0	0
Hindoo Hospital		0	2
Servants' Hospital		0	0
Total		138	132
Total to date		5,690	5,355

The total mortality from all causes was 249.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

A "Government Gazette" Extraordinary, issued last night, published the following notification:—

Telegram from the Government of India, Foreign Department A, dated the 13th February. Following telegram from Durand Tehran, dated 12th February. Begins: Number 8 following quarantine regulations now in force in Persian Gulf—Absolute exclusion except for mails of vessels with plague or under inspection. Five days' quarantine for passengers and cargo on healthy vessels at Bushire; seven days for ports nearer India. All dangerous cargo on healthy ships strictly prohibited. Fifteen days' quarantine established on eastern frontier of Persia against Afghanistan and Baluchistan. Ends."

Telegram, dated the 6th February 1897, from the Secretary of State for India. "Egypt.—Vessels passing Canal in quarantine cannot arrive Port Said at night." "Egypt.—Vessels arriving from infected ports cannot be medically inspected at night. Fao.—Funds are to be supplied for temporary lazaret."

Telegram, dated the 8th February, from the Secretary of State for India "Roumania. Muslims dissuaded Mecca pilgrimage. On return inspected. Constanza closed to all ships coming from Indian ports, unless previously quarantined Ottoman ports. If quarantined, Foreign Lazaretto inspected Constanza and admitted to free pratique. Special orders all ships coming from Indian ports undergo sanitary measures Sulina. Unwashed clothes, old clothes, bed linen, rags cannot be admitted. Passengers' dirty clothes disinfected."

Telegram from the Secretary, Medical Board, Calcutta: "Please make generally known that all passengers coming from infected areas are liable to seven days' detention at Khana on East Indian Railway."

Under instructions from the Nizam's Government, through booking of all classes of passengers from stations Bombay to Shahabad for Wadi and via Wadi has been stopped. Military warrants for stations on Nizam's Railway will be issued to Wadi only.

The whole of the Dhobie Talao, north of the Native Infantry Hospitals, and the Marine Battalion Lines, has been put out of Military bounds.

1,041 persons left Bombay yesterday morning by coasting steamers for their native places.

Two more policemen were attacked with the disease on Monday. One of them was serving as an orderly to Inspector Hurst, who resides at the premises of the Matharpacady Police Station. The sepoy, who was residing in the out-houses of the bungalow, was at once removed to the hospital. The other sepoy was doing duty in G Division. Mr. Dalvi, one of the clerks employed at the Central Police Offices, who had been suffering from the malady for the last week, died yesterday at Temker Street.

His Excellency the Governor visited St. George's Hospital on Monday evening. His Excellency was taken round the plague and other wards by Dr. Hojel, the Resident Surgeon. No new patients were admitted into the hospital yesterday, but one person, who had been kept under observation, was transferred into the plague ward. Two cured patients were discharged leaving sixteen under treatment. No death occurred during the day.

Cases of the bubonic fever amongst servants employed by residents at Malabar Hill continue occurring. On Monday, two men in that locality died of the disease, and two were conveyed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, seventeen patients were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital, twelve died, and one ran away, leaving 130 under treatment.

THE PAREL GOVERNMENT HOUSE HOSPITAL.

With the promptitude which characterises the carrying through of any public project which Brigadier-General Gatacre may have in hand the conversion of Government House, Parel, into an infectious hospital became an accomplished fact within 48 hours of the decision to make the change being arrived at. The hospital has been ready for a day or two, but it will not be open for the reception of patents until to-morrow, the delay having been necessitated owing to the rearrangements required to leave free for the duty the two military medical officers who are to have charge of the hospital. The officers in question—Surgeon-Major Hewett, of the Colaba Station Hospital, and Surgeon-Capt. Thomson—will take up their duties to-day. They will have a staff comprised for the present of Assistant Surgeon Cullen, and two Hospital Assistants. The nursing will be performed by Sisters, for whom arrangements are being made by Mr. Snow, the Commissioner, and the menial staff consists entirely of volunteer sepoys of the 21st and 22nd Bombay Infantry. Twelve men have been detailed at present, but if need be the number could readily be quadrupled, since a number of the sepoys have vied with one another in volunteering for service. The great difficulty experienced in obtaining an adequate staff of ward-boys for the Municipal hospital was the factor in the situation which led General Gatacre to come forward and offer military labour, and it is gratifying to find that the spirit in which the General made the suggestion to the Municipal authorities has been caught up by men in the ranks. In the same way General Gatacre has by his enthusiastic thoroughness obtained the help of more than one local business firm. Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, an army contractor, has given two litters for the carriage of patients from the conve

detached blocks near the main building will be very suitable for the accommodation of convalescents. We understand that it is the intention of the Municipal authorities to draft some 40 or 50 patients, who are now recovering, from the Arthur Road Hospital to the more comfortable quarters at Parel.

THE POLICY OF THOROUGH.

James R. Deane makes a proposal which leaves nothing to be desired on the score of thoroughness. The whole Native town should be bought by Government, knocked down, and burnt; a plan could then be arranged, and when again re-let for building it should be constructed strictly according to the approved specification with healthy squares, wide streets, and trees to beautify the whole. All should be under the supervision of well-paid Government Officers, who should advise our Municipality and submit all specifications to public comment for at least one month. There should be no weak-kneed efforts in the present crisis of humanity, and those who reap the greatest benefit through the prosperity of our city should try and save it.

THE MESSAGERIES' STEAMERS.

The passenger agents have been informed by the Messageries' representatives that since quarantine was imposed at Colombo against the Elnest Simons, although she did not hold communication with Bombay, it is very uncertain whether passengers who have booked by the Messageries line will be able to proceed, as the company may decide not to send their boats here for the present. For this reason no bookings are now being taken for the French liners.

THE INSPECTION AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

The medical examination of passengers leaving Bombay by railway trains is carried out most vigorously. The trains are detained at Kalyan for over an hour, and a very searching inspection is made by the medical officers and their assistants. From the 12th instant, when the inspection first commenced, until yesterday, nearly fifty persons were detained at Kalyan and stopped from proceeding further, as either suffering from bubonic fever or being suspected.

A leading Mahomedan citizen writes:—In accordance with a Government Resolution, medical men are already posted at the Kalyan and Palghar stations to examine all up-country passengers from Bombay. But no proper provision is made for examining Native ladies. It is very necessary that a lady assistant should be posted to examine lady passengers, for respectable women, both Hindu and Mahomedan, think it outrageous to their feelings to be touched by a man. The Nizam's Government has posted a lady assistant at the Wadi station for the purpose of examining the female passengers. Such being the case an enlightened and benign Government like that of Bombay should not disregard the great necessity of posting a lady assistant at every inspecting station. Such a concession will assure the public at large that the examination to be held under the new rules is in no way intended to interferes with their customs or annoying to their feelings.

MORE UNINHABITABLE HOUSES.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, prosecuted Esco Rukhmaji, a house-owner at Nacroji Hill, for the purpose of having his tenement declared unfit for human habitation. Dr. Jennings, Extra Health Officer, gave evidence about the condition of the property where a plague case had taken place. This house has been discovered after an inspection of 40 houses in the locality, it being ill-lighted and badly ventilated. The walls were only made of lathes, and to all appearances the place was more a "hole" than anything else. The magistrate declared the premises unfit for habitation. The houses owned by Narayen Raghoba, at Peddar Road, and Pandu Keshev Moray, at Girgaum, were also declared unfit. Two cases of plague had occurred in each house. Mr. Leask intimated that he would not trouble his Worship any further with similar cases as the Municipal Commissioner could himself deal with them, in accordance with the Government notification, recently issued. The notices against the house-owners having been obtained from his Worship prior to the publication of the Government order, the Municipality had been compelled to bring the cases before the court.

THE EXPERIENCES OF AN INOCULATED CITIZEN.

Mr. Maneckji Jamsetji Chandare writes:—I got myself inoculated by Mr. Haffkine, on Saturday, in the Framji Laboratory; thence I came to the Fort by tram to see one of my friends. After passing nearly half-an-hour with him, I wanted to leave at about 3-45, but I felt a pain in my back which continued till 4 o'clock. At about 5 o'clock, I went to the Church Gate Station to catch the train for Santa Cruz; where I am residing at present, and when I reached Santa Cruz I felt cold and shivering and had such a strong head-ache that I could not sleep the whole night. At 9 p.m., temperature was 101° at 11 p.m. temperature was 103° at 4 a. m. temperature was 104° at about 12 o'clock in the same night I began vomiting, which continued till 7 p.m. on Monday. On Sunday at 1 o'clock the temperature was 101° and on account of vomiting I could not take any food. As a consequence I turned so feeble, that I could not attend office on Monday. Since when the temperature was 99° and I returned to office on Tuesday as usual.

A NEW CURE FOR PLAGUE.

Dr. R. N. Ranina, whose services, it will be remembered, were secured by the local Municipality to treat the large number of plague cases in the Mandvie ward, has received, through a prominent citizen, some drugs from the celebrated Dr. Alfred Heath, of London. Some of these are to be taken by healthy individuals, as they act as preventives against an attack of plague; and Dr. Ranina intends to try them on such people as are attending on plague cases, or are living in affected localities and houses, or are otherwise exposed to the influence of plague germs. The other drug will be tried on all sorts of plague cases—whether of a mild or severe type. Dr. Heath's sole object is philanthropy, and he has undertaken to send out any amount of the remedy free of cost. On the other hand, Dr. Ranina has offered to bear all the expenses of preparing the medicines from the drugs, and of telegraphic communications, so that those who apply for treatment will not have to pay anything for it.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL-LABOUR.

The mill-hands being scarce in Bombay some of the agents of large mills have devised a novel mode of inducing them to accept their offer of working. Jobbers, managers, and clarks go out and take a prominent position in the street where mill-hands congregate, and like a crier in an auction sale call out their offer of wages. This has been done early in the morning every day for the last few days.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sums previously subscribed	17,530	8	3
Mr Pestonjee Shapurjee Narialwala, in memory of his two sisters, Bai Soonabai and Hirabai Shapurjee Narialwala (Deoli Lodge)	20	0	0
Messrs Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co	25	0	0
From Mr Muncherjee Merwanjee Kapadia, on behalf of the Zoroastrians of Canton, through Messrs C M Bhesania and Co	203	0	0
Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee Master, Mamlutdar of Erandi (through Dr Bahadurjee)	20	0	0
Khaksar (Tarapur)	15	0	0
Mr N K T	2	0	0
Members of the Apollo Club (through Mr C M Mody)	27	0	0
Bai Jhabai Nusserwanjee Petit (second donation)	1,000	0	0
Mr Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, in loving memory of his nephew, Mr Kaikusro Banji (through Dr Bahadurjee (second donation)	500	0	0
Total	19,342	8	3

Mr. Nusserwanjee Cowasjee, coach-builder, has kindly presented a carriage, and Mr. Nussurwanjee Pestanjee Cooper, a horse, for the purpose of bringing patients to the hospital.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday, the following sums have been received:—

	Rs.
Mr Sorabji Dadabhoy	10
Mr Vinayek Narayen Manohar	10

THE INCONVENIENCES OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have temporarily removed to Kalyan owing to the plague in Bombay, and have to state that, in accordance with the Segregation Act, the work of examining passengers at Kalyan station was commenced from Saturday last. What strikes me, however, is that all men who now live at Kalyan and who are daily coming to Bombay to attend to their avocations, and going back in the evening, are daily examined along with those passengers who are travelling by train beyond Kalyan. Is this not awkward? I hear, and have seen, that passengers who travel as far as Thana and Demauli are not examined. If so, why should this restriction be made applicable to Kalyan passengers? I have the highest veneration for the medical officers, who are really gentlemen, but I think this is an anomaly which can be removed. I hope that under these circumstances Government will kindly promulgate an order to exempt local Kalyan passengers from the medical examination. Don't you think, Sir, that this examination is superfluous in the case of daily Kalyan passengers or at least clerks?—Yours, &c.,

A SECOND-CLASS DAILY PASSENGER.

DEATHS IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the Health Officer that four deaths from the prevalent plague have occurred in Fort, Bhoiwar Lane (where a lot of Parsees reside), in houses occupied by Hindu washermen, without any special measures having been taken by the Municipality for the welfare of us all. Perhaps it is owing to their having had no knowledge of the facts. I hope, however, that the necessary disinfecting, cleansing, and other measures will now be undertaken before it is too late.—Yours, &c.,

BYRAMSHAW HORMUSJEE DALAL.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Monday, show the following results:—

Imported	0
Local	4

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ganesh	2	2
Narrayan	1	1
Sukerwar	1	1
Total.....	4	4
Total up to date.....	192	179

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results:—

Imported	4
Local	0

Locality	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital...	4	2
Total up to date.....	204	132

Gangabhai Kom Narrayan, a Brahmin woman, residing in the city, who was admitted to the hospital on the 12th, died on the 14th.

Mrs. B. Choakes, who arrived in Poona on the 4th instant, suffering from bubonic plague, was discharged cured from the plague hospital on the 14th.—*Herald.*

THE PLAGUE: A FORGOTTEN LECTURE.

There must still be many residents in Calcutta writes the *Englishman* who will remember that it came into existence in connection with the controversy of 1884, between the Local Government of the day and the Calcutta Corporation, about the insanitary condition of the metropolis. The avowed object of the Society, as proclaimed by its prospectus, was to co-operate with and aid Goverment and the Municipality in initiating and carrying out sanitary improvements, and this end was to be attained by diffusing information on sanitary topics, arousing public interest in them, and generally popularising the ascertained results of science as to the laws of health and preventable disease. At a time like the present, when men's minds are turned so keenly to the terrible subjects of plague and famine, we should be glad to see some signs of activity in the Public Health Society, or of its revival if its organization has been allowed to fall into abeyance.

The inaugural meeting of the Society was held on the 29th January 1885 at the Imperial Museum, Sir Rivers Thompson, then Lieutenant-Governor, being in the chair. The Journal of the Society, containing the report of that meeting, lies open before us. How little did any of the audience then dream that the subject of the inaugural lecture would in a very few years have the deepest interest for every inhabitant in Calcutta. The report contains the simple statement, Surgeon-Major R. Harvey then delivered a lecture on the Plague: A History and a Lesson." Commencing with the observation that the plauge is a typical zymotic disease due to a specific poison, running a definite course and proving fatal in the great majority of cases within from a few hours to a few days—fatal also to the majority of those attacked, and under favourable conditions attacking all or almost all who have not been protected by already having had it,—Dr. Harvey proceeded to give a sketch of its history and of the worst visitations. There is no authentic accounts of its origin. It is not improbable that some at least of the severe epidemics recorded in Scripture were visitations of plauge. It is believed to have been known in China many hundred years before Christ. It is all but certain that it occurred in Ethiopia, Egypt, and Lybia as early as 400 years before Christ, and that it was exported from thence to Europe by Levantine traders. The first detailed notice of it in Europe is the account given by Thucydides of the plague at Athens in the second year of the Peloponnesian war 430 BC. That outbreak was evidently caused by overcrowding. The inhabitants of Attica had taken refuge within the shelter of the long walls of Athens, leaving their fields and homesteads at the mercy of the Spartans. The accumulations was extraordinary. Families were crowded together in close cabins and places of temporary shelter in a city constructed with little regard to the conditions of salubrity, so that when the pestilence arrived it found a congenial soil in which to flourish. The public loss and private misery which the plague at Athens caused are described as incalculable. Thucydides and Lucretius have told the heart-rending details in immortal language. In the late Professor Jowett's translation of the former author we read as follows: "The crowding of the people out of the country into the City aggravated the misery; and the newly arrived suffered most. For having no houses of their own, but inhabiting in the height of summer stifling huts, the mortality among them was dreadful, and they perished in wild disorder. The dead lay as they had died, one upon another, while others hardly alive wallowed in the streets and crawled about every fountain craving for water. The temples in which they lodged were full of the corpses of those who had died in them; for the violence of the calamity was such that men, not knowing where to turn, grew reckless of all law, human and divine."

There is no need to dwell on the horrors of the plague in ancient times. Ancient history is full of tales of similar outbreaks. The disease was considered to be endemic in Egypt. Constantinople was frequently affected, so that it is no wonder that Turkey has taken early alarm at the recent developments in Bombay. In A.D. 166 an epidemic was brought to Italy from Syria; it devastated Rome, and destroyed many thousands of citizens, attacking all classes impartially. Nieburh is of opinion that the ancient world never recovered from the blow inflicted by this plague. Marcus Aurelius offered to the ministers of every religion a solemn lustration, lasting several days; the plague was decreed to be a national calamity. It was noticed that the disease always came from the East and always appeared first in the seaboard cities. Gibbon graphically describes the visitation which depopulated Europe in the time of Justinian, A.D. 342. During three months the deaths in Constantinople numbered 5,000 to 10,000 a day. Our first notice of plague in England is in 762, but the legendry history of Ireland abounds with previous instances. In England no less than eighteen epidemics, severe enough to be recorded, are mentioned up to the outbreak of 1665, the only one of which people in general know anything (from Defoe's work and from Harrison Ainsworth's novel); but the epidemic of 1349, known more generally as the Black Death, was probably more destructive than the great plague itself.

DR. HARVEY'S WARNING.

Dr. Harvey calculated that in the visitation known as the Black Death thirteen millions perished of plague in China alone and twenty-four millions in the remainder of Asia and Africa: Europe is supposed to have lost twenty-five to forty millions. In England the losses were incredible. About 7,000 died in the small town of Yarmouth, 51,000 in Norwich, then the second city in the kingdom, and 100,000 in London, 50,000 corpses being buried in one cemetery arranged in layers in long pits. So great was the panic that Parliament had to be prorogued *sine die*: the king himself lost a daughter, and three Archbishops of Canterbury died within the year. The place that suffered most was Florence: Boccaccio says that the city was left almost without inhabitants, and Hallam says that three died out of every five persons. In spite of the sanitary measures which began to be adopted, the plague recurred in the 16th and 17 centuries.

Like other outbreaks the great plaugue of London of 1665 came from the East. The maximum was reached in the week ending 19th September of that year, and gave the appalling figure of 7,165, although two-thirds of the inhabitants were said to have fled from London. Its extinction was largely assisted by the great fire of 1666; the actual mortality probably reached 100,000 persons. Though there has been no return of the disease since on the same vast scale there have been many partial epidemics, almost as severe in their local incidence. Thus in 1720, so many as 40,000 died at Marseilles and 150,000 died in 1750 at Constantinople. In 1813 5,000 persons perished in Malta, to which the disease was brought from Alexandria. The last great epidemic was in 1834-35 when a third of the population of Alexendria died. We have only quoted instances of the worst outbreaks. But, as Dr. Harvey said in his lecture, the fact that the disease still exists has to be faced, and its potency for mischief under favourable conditions remains unimpared. The smaller outbreaks in Egypt, Arabia, Tripoli, Kurdistan, Yunnan, Persia, Bagdad, Kumaon, Dalka and Astrakhan in the last half century cannot be overlooked. In discussing the causes of the malady, Dr. Harvey made a passing reference to the supernatural theories which from the earliest times had prevailed, but on these it is unnecessary to dwell. From a very early date it was known that the plague was contagious, and that dirt and overcrowding helped to spread it, but it was not till 1374 that any systematic measures were taken to separate the diseased from the healthy or to isolate those who had attended the diseased, and it was not till 1485 that the idea of quarantine assumed practical shape. The fullest stress was laid by Dr. Harvey on the modern views as to the causation of the disease and the lessons to be drawn from its history for our own advantage. In the broadest terms the soil is prepared for the death-harvest by all insanitary conditions: by proverty and misery, insufficent and unwholesome food, deficient clothing, dirt and filth in all their varying forms, exposure, damp, overcrowding and above all bad air and bad water. These conditions are universally found when plague is raging, and plague cannot rage when they are absent. The accounts of the plague in Cairo with evidence of the general want of sanitary precautions everywhere: thus Erasmus, for instance, writing of the England of the sixteenth century, gives some details of the accumulations of noisome matter to which it is sufficient to allude. Personal habits were filthy in the extreme. All the histories of the plague in modern times harp on the same story of dirt: whether on the Lower Euphrates or in Kurdistan or in Kumaon and Garhwal.

The lessons which Dr. Harvey impressed on his hearers were, first, that pestilence is not brought about by air-borne influences, but by man sinning against the laws of nature and thus carefully preparing the soil in which alone germs can flourish; second, that we have it in our own power so to regulate our conduct as to reduce the danger to a minimum; third that modern science teaches us how, by proper isolation of the sick in thoroughly ventilated places, we may prevent the spread of the disease should its seeds unfortunately be imported; fourth and last (the lecturer concluded): "Let the awful experiences I have related to you teach us to set our own houses in order lest a like thing come on us. Malta, no doubt, thought herself safe after an immunity of 137 years, and Moscow after 150, yet the soil was there and the harvest of death soon followed the importation of the seeds of disease. If from Kumaon or elsewhere they should be imported to Calcutta, I fear the congenial soil would not be wanting. For in spite of all improvements, and I have admitted them to be many and great, there are still many parts of Calcutta to which for filthiness and unwholesomeness the descriptions I have given you would apply. Even if we had no fear of plague, and I do not think there is much, we have our own pet pestilence, cholera, which though not contagious like plague, is fostered by the same conditions, and we must remember that all zymotic diseases obey in varying ways the same laws." The fear of plague, which Dr. Harvey did not entertain in 1885, broods over Calcutta in 1897; the lessons which he endeavoured in 1885 to inculcate, with such a wealth of illustration and in such plain language, remain equally applicable in 1897.

THE SABHAS: HOW TO BE USEFUL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been much amused at the inflated and laboured petitions of the self-constituted Sabhas in Poona, on the subject of famine arrangements. These sabhas are really mere coteries of Brahmins, with a stray Mudliar, Parsee or Mahomedan, coaxed in in order to give a fictitious idea of homogenity. Instead of sitting at ease in Poona, and inditing long petitions, I would suggest to these self-constituted guardians of the public to work a large famine camp of their own, say of 10,000 labourers, at their own expense, and so come to the help of the public and the over-worked Government officers. Again, instead of indirectly showing the people how to get out of paying land revenue on the plea of failure of crops, &c., these sabhas ought to pay the money in themselves, or grant loans to their so-called clients for this purpose, or show how they would have managed if the Government were a Brahmin Government. Until they can do something practical in a quiet and unostentatious way and show results, mere long-winded letters or representations are useless. I can foresee that when money is to be personally forked out, these Poona Brahmins will back out. Their role is only to wield the pen. Instead of being grateful to the British Government, which helped to give them education and high places with accomanying high salaries, and so made a sort of aristocracy for some of their numbers, these ingrates are actually hostile to their benefactors. Under what foreign Government would you have had the conquered races, Collectors, Magistrates, Judges, Professors, Lawyers, Councillors, Doctors, Editors, &c.? The real masses of kumbi cultivators know nothing of the aims and pretensions of their self-constituted defenders, and were a *plebiscite* taken, it would not be in favour of Brahmins. These sabbas, perhaps, do not know that their recent petitions and actions have resulted in various smaller societies of idle Brahmins being got up in various large towns who, like the original sabhas, equally indite long and loose petitions to the authorities and pretend to be branches of the Poona sabbas, but the bulk of them are got up for private motives and ends. They generally try to pick holes in the work of the poor long-suffering mamledars and Public Works subordinates. Instead of wasting their energies over famine labours and land ravenus, I would suggest to these sabhas to look nearer home, and devise ways and means of helping the starving Brahmins, who cannot dig, and who, though not ashamed to beg, cannot get sufficient to keep body and soul together during famine days. These people should be collected from all parts of the Presidency, a famine camp opened at Poona, and work and food found for them, productive or unproductive. No use bothering after cattle and rubbish when men want work and food. My sabha friends, look after your own starving caste people and leave the agriculturists and labourers to the Government; look nearer home, and don't aim at constitutions and Governments. Be practical—shell out your own funds, as the Parsees and Europeans do, and drop idle writing—drop your pens and open your purses. Your writings intended for advice to men like Nugent Birdwood, Monteath, and Spence, are like the proverbial "teaching one's grandmother to suck eggs."—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 16. A CIVIL SERVANT.

NOTES FROM IGATPURA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—This beautiful station, like many other retreats near Bombay, has now quite a large population. The Parsees in particular have made peaceful invasion and seem quite at home. Every house is now occupied in many instances, even to overcrowding; so that the plague panic in Bombay has brought grist to the mills of the several landlords here.

The climate is still enjoyable sometimes, even quite crisply cold, especially at night and early morning. The scenery of its kind is perhaps unequalled in the ruggedness of its hills now clothed with seared grass and teak with large verduous leaf.

There have been two very successful cricket matches played: the Igatpura Gymkhana Cricket Club against a good team of Parsee gentlemen visitors, or, perhaps, you would say "refugees." The first match was played on the 6th instant, and resulted in a very modest win of five runs for the local club. The return match, played on Saturday, the 13th instant, resulted in a very decided victory for the local club of five wickets and six runs. For the Parsees, Mr. Ruttonshaw did good work with the bat, scoring in the first innings twenty-five runs, but had the misfortune to knock his wicket down. In the second innings, Mr. Gustajee made the highest score of eleven before he was cleverly caught by Arnold. The wicket-keeping of both matches was a lesson in the art. Mr. Hormusjee Nawrojee, a student of Elphinstone College, is evidently a past-master, and deserves credit for the good work he did for the Parsee team.

The matches were played with great keenness, yet with that friendly rivalry which ought always to characterize the game of games. Mr. Dhunjishaw Commissariatwalla, a resident, took the trouble to get the team together in the first instance, and is to be congratulated on the happy results. The Parsee totals for the two innings were 74 and 49, equalling 123 runs. For the European team, Cox did yeoman service, making twenty-six runs by good cricket in the first innings before he was sharply stumped by Hormusjee; and five runs in the second, being ultimately caught at slip by Dhunjishaw. The bowling was conspicuously good, especially in the second innings, B. Foster taking six wickets in each innings, and Arnold taking one in the first and four in the second innings. Holder is also worthy of special mention as he did excellent work at the wickets, and without him the teamwould have had a sorry time of it, leather hunting. The totals of the two innings for the local club were 70 and 59 with five wickets to fall, equalling 129 runs.

The Band of D Company, G. I. P. Volunteers, was kindly permitted by Captain Hart to play a very select repertoire of music on the ground in the evening, to the great delight of the children and pleasure to the large number of spectators attending the match. It is now to be hoped that cricket will receive more attention and support in the future than it has had in the past. The cricket ground should be thoroughly levelled, and a useful pavillion erected. This would give a great impetus to the game, and would be very much appreciated by the residents.

Much could be done in this direction at very little expense to the Railway Company.

There have been several cases of imported, and perhaps, a case or two of indigenous plague; but generally speaking the station is exceptionally healthy. The now rigid inspection of trains at Kalyan will in all probability do away with imported disease and ought to preserve the station from the ragaves of the direful plague.

UNDER the title of "Further Correspondence Relating to the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey" another Blue-book, of 300 pages, was issued on Jan 22. With the exception of a few despatches about the Douse troubles in Syria the correspondence is devoted to the Armenian disturbances in Asia Minor. Massacres on a comparatively small scale are still occurring, and there is a general feeling of anxiety that the previous horrors may at any moment be repeated; but, on the whole, excitement is gradually calming down. A third (1897) Blue-book was issued on Jan. 25. It covers the period between July 2, 1896, and Oct. 30, 1896]

RAJKOTE RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, FEB. 9.

FIRST DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Drangadrha Cup.

Nightline, 10st 8lbs, Owner 1
Kingcrow, 11st, Owner 2
Panic, 10st 8lbs, Capt Weldon 3

Nightline led from the start and won easily, Kingcrow coming second.

2ND RACE.—The Breeders' Stakes.

Periwinkle, 8st 6lbs, Nagar 1
Duchess, 8st 6lbs, Chuggan 2
Sundari, 8st 6lbs, Meru 0
Wobble, 7st 2lbs, Rajia 0

A good start. Duchess led to the distance, but Periwinkle drew out and won by two lengths. Duchess was second.

3RD RACE.—Jamnagar Grand National.

Wellington, 10st 9lbs, Capt Wogan Browne, 1
Waterloo, 10st 9lbs, Owner 2
Laurel, 10st 9lbs, Capt Weldon 0
Mermaid, 10st 9lb, Mr Souter 0
Rima, 11st 4lbs, Owner 0
Hurry Up, 10st 9lbs. Newman 0
Napoleon, 10st 9lbs, Owner 0

Wellington made the pace throughout, and won by half-a-length from Waterloo. Hurry Up fell at the water, breaking the jockey's collar-bone.

4TH RACE.—The Agency Cup.

Shamratan, 10st 10lbs, Meru 1
Sanam, 10st, Native 2
Hoosein, 9st 9lbs, Mr Souter 0
Monte Carlo, 9st 10lbs, Capt Weldon 0
Waterbury, 9st 9lbs, Rajia 0
Redbreast, 10st Mr Willoughby 0

Shamratan won all the way from Sanam.

5TH RACE.—The Bhavnagar Cup.

Periwinkle, 7st 11lbs, Nagar 1
Duchess, 7st 11lbs, Chuggan 2
Warrior, 9st 7lbs, Meru 0
Ada, 9st 10lbs, Rajia 0

Periwinkle romped home from Duchess, who came second.

6TH RACE.—The Whittle Cup.

Tarquin, 10st 8lbs, Capt Edwards 1
Novice, 9st 12lbs, Owner 2
Starlight, 9st 12lbs, Nagar 3
Chandal, 10st 4lbs, Meru 0
Lucky, 9st 12lbs, Chuggan 0
Rip, 9st 9lbs, Capt Weldon 0
Prussian, 10st 7lbs, Amarsing 0
Walwick, 9st Rajia 0
Sally, 9st 6lbs, Abdul Rasnk 0

Tarquin walked in from the start. Novice was second, and Starlight third.

FEB. 11.

SECOND DAY.

1ST RACE.—Aga Khan's Purse.

Sundari, 7st 13lbs, Karsan 1
Sicander, 8st 4lbs, Meru 2
Duchess, 7st 13lbs, Nagar 3
Hoosain, 8st 7lbs 0

Three false starts. Sicander and Duchess led to the distance where Sundari passed both, and won by a length.

2ND RACE.—The Virpur Cup.

Waterloo, 10st 6lbs, Owner 1
Napoleon, 10st 6lbs, Owner 2
Laurel, 11st 3lbs, Capt. Weldon... 3
Wellington, 10st 2lbs, Capt Wogan Browne 0
Nightline, 10st 2lbs, Nagar 0
Kingcrow, 10st 2lbs, Mr Souter 0

Waterloo jumped off with a lead but was passed by Napoleon (at one furlong) who led to the distance where Waterloo came up and won by a length from Napoleon. Laurel was third.

3RD RACE.—The Kathiawar Hunt Steeplechase.

Phyllis, 12st 7lbs, Owner 1
Rip, 9st 6lbs, Captain Weldon 2
Prussian, 9st 11lbs, Rajia 0

Phyllis led the whole way, and cantered home easily, Ripcoming second. Prussian got rid of his jockey at the water, and ran off the course.

4TH RACE.—The Morvi Challenge Shield.

Periwinkle, 8st 13lbs, Nagar 1
Duchess, 7st 11lbs, Chuggan 2
Warrior, 10st 8lbs, Meru 0
Monte Carlo, 9st 5lbs, Native 0

Duchess led to the distance, where Periwinkle came up and won easily, Duchess being second.

5TH RACE.—The Kumar Sahib of Palitana's Cup.

Twilight, 9st 5lbs, Nagar ..... } dead
Starlight, 9st 5lbs, Chuggan ..... } heat.
Novice, 10st, Owner 3
Rockett, 11st, Rajia 0
Sally, Owner 0

Ran in a bunch to the distance where Twilight and Starlight drew out and ran a dead heat, Novice being third. The Stakes were divided.

6TH RACE.—The Challenge Shield.

Rima, 11st 3lbs, Capt Edwards 1
Shamratan, 9st, Meru 2
Sicander, 10st 8lbs, Karsan 3
Ada, 10st, Capt Weldon 0
Raouf, 9st, Native 0
Mermaid, 10st, Native 0

Rima jumped off with the lead and kept it throughout, winning easily.

FEB. 13.

THIRD DAY.

The third and last day's racing of this sporting little meeting was decided this afternoon, and some excellent sport was provided. Six races were set down on the card, for all of which good fields turned out, and close finishes were the order of the afternoon. The first race produced a field of six, of which Periwinkle and Duchess were most fancied, but the good thing was upset by Wobble, a 8 to 1 chance, who was let in very light with only 7 stone, and won by half-a-length from Periwinkle. This was the only upset during the afternoon, and backers generally had good time. The Railway Plate—the one jump race of the day—produced four starters, and Newmarket justified his supporters by winning easily. The best finish of the day was undoubtedly witnessed in the last race, where Waterloo beat Hurry Up by the shortest of heads. Waterloo got slightly the better of the start, and just managed to keep in front the whole way. This brought to a close a most succesful meeting. The details of the afternoon racing are given below.

1ST RACE.—The Cutch Cup, Rs. 500.—Presented by H. H. the Rao of Cutch. A handicap for all Cutch and Kathiawar bred horses. Distance—1 mile.

Wobble, 7st, Amarsing 1
Periwinkle, 11st, Mr Willoughby 2
Duchess, 9st 8lbs, Nagar 3

Also ran Warrior, 10st 7lbs, Ada, 10st, and Monte Carlo, 7st 10lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Periwinkle and Duchess, and 8 to 1 against Wobble.

Wobble was first away, and led to the 4-furlong post, where Periwinkle passed him. At the distance Wobble came again and won comfortably by a length; some distance between second and third. Time: 1 min. 55secs.

2nd RACE.—The Kotda Cup, Rs. 150.—Presented by the Thakore Saheb of Kotda Sangani, with Rs. 49 from the fund. A handicap for all horses. Distance—Round the course.

Mermaid, 9st 4lbs, Mr Souter 1
Waterloo, 11st 11lbs, Owner 2
Samuel, 10st 3lbs, Capt Weldon 3

Also ran, Rima 10st 12lbs. Le Perouse, 8st 4lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Waterloo and Le Perouse; and 3 to 1 against Mermaid and Samuel. No betting about Rima.

Off to a good start except Mermaid, who got left. Waterloo at once took the lead and kept it all the way till the distance was reached, closely attended by Rima, where Mermaid was going great guns and came through and won easily, Samuel getting into third place. Time: 1 min. 54secs.

3RD RACE.—The Railway Plate, Rs. 199.—Presented by Officers of the Kathiawar Railways. A steeplechase for all Arabs and Bombay Country-breds. To carry 11st. Maidens allowed 5lbs; Gallowways allowed 3lbs. Penalties: Winners, once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners of aggregate of Rs 1,000 to carry 7lbs. extra in addition. Distance—about 2 miles.

Newmarket, 10st 9lbs, Capt Weldon 1
Hoosein, 10st 9lbs, Mr. Souter 2
Sunbeam, 10st 9lbs, Mr. McCausland 3

Also ran: Phyllis.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Hoosein and Newmarket, and 3 to 1 the others.

Hoosein jumped off with the lead and kept it all the way up to the 5th hurdle, with Sunbeam lying second and Newmarket third. At the last jump Newmarket came up and cantered away from the others, Hoosein running second. Time—4 min 15 secs.

4TH RACE.—The Pony Challenge Cup, value Rs. 250, with Rs. 250 added. For all Galloways, 13·3 and under, the property of residents in Kathiawar: 12·3 to carry. English and Colonials, 11st 7lbs.; Arabs, 11st; Country-breds 10st 7lbs. Weight for inches. Maidens allowed 5lbs. Penalties: Winners, once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Twilight, 9st 11lb, Nagar 1
Moonlight, 10st 9lb, Mr Willoughby 2
Hunter, 10st 9lbs, Meru 3

Also ran, Novice, 9st 7lbs, and Starlight, 9st 4lb.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Twilight and Starlight, 2 to 1 against Hunter, and 3 to 1 against Moonlight and Novice.

All off together except Starlight, who got left at the post, and they ran in a crowd to the distance where Twilight drew out and won easily; Moonlight beating Hunters by a short head for second place. Time—1 min 26 sec.

5TH RACE.—The Diwan's Purse, Rs. 199.—A handicap for all Arabs and Bombay Country-breds. Distance—1 mile.

Sanam, 9st 11lbs, Capt Weldon 1
Waterbury, 8st 4lbs, Raja 2
Duchess, 9st 11b, Nagar 3

Also ran: Sundari, 10st 7lb; Monte Carlo, 7st 3lbs; and Walnick, 7st.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Sanam, 2 to 1 against Duchess, and 3 to 1 the others.

Sanam jumped off with the lead, and cantered home a street in front of the rest of the field. Waterbury coming second. Time—1min 54secs.

6TH RACE.—The Nowornedas Stakes, Rs. 199.—For all horses beaten at the meeting. English and Colonials, 12st; Countrybreds, 10st.; Arabs, 9st 7lbs.; Galloways allowed 5lbs.; Maidens allowed. Distance—half-mile.

Waterloo, 12st. Owner 1
Hurry Up, 11st 9lbs, Capt Weldon 2

Also ran: Duchess, Raouf, Ada, Sicander, and Napoleon.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Napoleon and Waterloo, and 4 to 1 against the others.

Waterloo got off a length in front of everything else, and after a most desperate race beat Hurry Up by the shortest of heads, Napoleon running third. Time—51secs. An objection was lodged against Waterloo which has been referred to the W. I. T. C. for decision.

JUBULPUR NOTES.

OUR Jubulpur correspondent writes:—The weather has again become rainy, several showers of rain having fallen this week. It looks as if we are to have more judging from the appearance of the sky, which is very cloudy.

In my last, I am sorry to say, I omitted two little words, "to be," the subscription dance in the Railway Institute was *to be* given on Friday, the 5th inst., but as the bandsmen were not available, it had to be postponed to a future date.

Major-General W. L. Dalrymple, C.B., commanding this district, and his amiable wife, were "At Home" last Tuesday evening. The Band of the Royal Irish Regiment was present, and performed an excellent programme. The "At Home" was on a large scale.

The Famine Relief Fund meeting, mentioned in my last, was held yesterday. The attendance was very poor, especially of the natives. Among those present were:—Major-General Dalrymple, Mr. Fox-Strangways, Deputy Commissioner, Dr. Cullen, Revs. Cole, Gill, Latham, Morse, and Parson, besides other European residents. Ten European and Native gentlemen were appointed members of the Divisional Committee, the same members also forming the District Committee. This had to be done owing to the small attendance at the meeting.

The cantonments are also doing something to relieve the famine-stricken ones in cantonments. A meeting, consisting of the leading Natives, was held on the 1st inst., for this object, and a subscription was raised.

On Friday evening, the congregation of St. Luke's (Mission) Church presented an address to the Rev. C. H. Gill, C.M.S., who goes on leave to England for eighteen months. Mr. Gill has laboured among them for more than six years. He leaves the Rev. Mr. Latham to carry on his work. A photograph of the members of the congregation of his church was also presented along with the address. The function was strictly private. Next Tuesday evening, the teachers and students of the C. M. S. High School also intend giving Mr. Gill a farewell address, accompanied by a photograph of the teaching staff and senior students of the school. Mr. Gill has been the superintendent of this school for many years, and has made himself universally popular amongst the boys. His departure is keenly felt. Mr. Gill will leave for England on the 18th instant.

The Football Team of the Royal Irish Regiment, who played the Oxford Light Infantry at Umballa on the 10th inst., beat their opponents by two goals to one. The team return to Jubulpur on the 21st inst., with, it is hoped the Challenge Cup of the Bengal-Punjab Football Tournament.

While the 17th F. B. R. A. were manœuvring on Friday morning, Driver Whitehill was thrown off his horse, a remount, and has sustained an injury. He was at once conveyed to hospital.

The Rev. T. Cole, LL. B., Chaplain of Jubulpur, has been asked by the Right Wor. Pro. District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay to accept the distinction of Grand Chaplain to the Lodge for 1897-8, which he has accepted.

Surgeon-Captain W. Wade retires from the Medical Service on the 15th instant. Assistant Surgeon Hony Surgeon-Lieutenant W. H. Lewty is posted in his place as Subordinate Med

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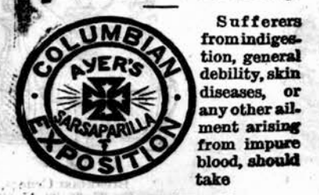

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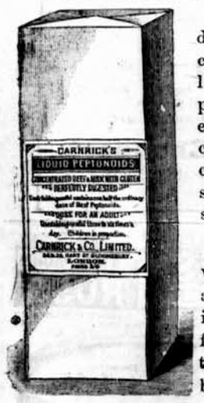

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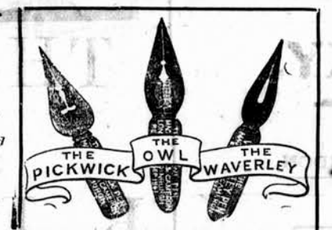

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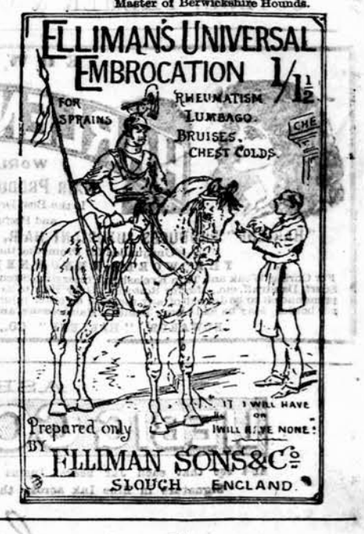

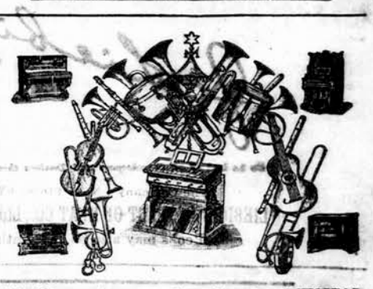

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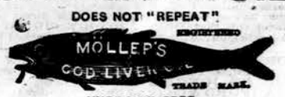

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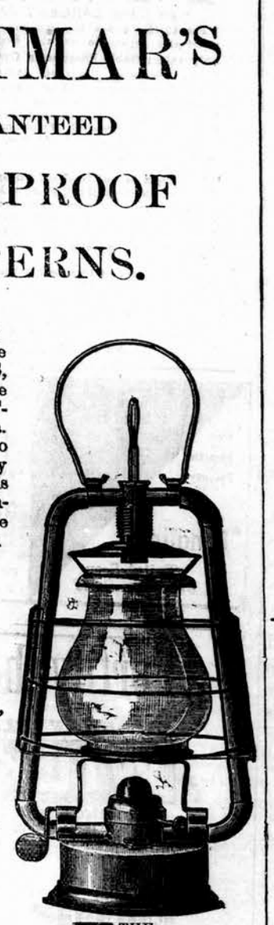

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